

~~2000~~
5/25/2001

**A Verse to Eric Newman on the
Occasion of his Ninetieth Birthday;
From a Grateful Student**

Let birthday greeting flow -
From ME to MO.
May this be a surprise
Without "Compromise!"
(What started as fun
Now's an awful pun.)

Eric P. Newman is
A very famous name
In numismatic research
Where he has earned fame.
His contributions endure
With humble sobriety
In the Eric P. Newman
Numismatic Education Society.

One fact I really need to know
Should it be *Nova Constellatio*?
But as I mull my Latin over
Perhaps it's *Constellatio Nova*?
It's pointless to ask Cicero or Horace
'Cause what'd they know 'bout Gouverneur Morris?
The guy who ordered this pesky token,
Was he from N.Y.C. or perhaps Hoboken?
But 'twas Eric who solved the mystery
Of that merchant dude in '83!

The November election
Caused personal sorrow
But take faith in the hope
Of a brighter tomorrow.
Think to the future
And don't be so sad
When we can hang Bush
Instead of poor Chad!

On this auspicious day
I'd like to send
Some encouraging words
To my mentor and friend.
"Always think young;
And for every day plan,

always think young;

**Though your wild oats now
Are Kellogg's All-Bran."
When the candles are blown
And "Happy Birthday" is sung
I'm sure you won't feel
Ninety years young!**

HAPPY BIRTHDAY, ERIC!!!

Your sensationally comical poem was read over and over to
our celebrants. May our wonderful relationship continue long
into the future.

90

TO ALL OF YOU WHO HELPED ME INTO FOUR
SCORE YEARS AND ELEVEN:

YOUR GREETINGS, POEMS, COMMENTS, PRE-
SENTS AND OTHER GOOD WISHES WERE SO
ENTERTAINING AND SO ENTHUSIASTIC THAT I
HAVE DECIDED TO EXTEND MY OPTION ON LIFE
TO TRY TO LIVE UP TO SOME OF THE FICTION
YOU CREATED ABOUT ME.

THANK YOU SO MUCH FOR BRINGING SO MUCH
ADDITIONAL HAPPINESS TO EVELYN AND ME.

ST. LOUIS, MO
5/31/01

Eric XC

To celebrate my birthday
I acquired an old age
nuisance ailment called
cranial arteritis which
now seems under control.
This caused a delay in
my response to you.

May 11, 2006

Page 1 of 1

Subj: **New York \$20 1780 Genuine and Counterfeit**
Date: 5/11/2006 1:18:38 P.M. Eastern Daylight Time
From: EricNumis
To: PLMossman

Dear Phil:

Your 5/10/06 message requires a prompt answer. I cannot go to the vault to check the matter but my file and books show the matter to be complex.

My current book image is or was from Boyd's example, not mine, probably became Ford. My old inventory shows that I own a counterfeit holed \$20 and no \$20 genuine. My records show that Boyd owned a counterfeit # 264 and I presume that is the one recently sold at auction (please check it). I have noticed a very glaring difference between the genuine and counterfeit \$20 ----- In line 2 of the top face border reading "State of NEW-YORK." the counterfeit has the "a" much too short and the "o" in "of" much too tall. Thus we do not have to rely only on the slippage of the I in "Interest".

I hope this helps and the next time I go to the vault I will check all of this. Eric

5/31/2006

Page 1 of 1

Subj: **Re: Paper Money**
Date: 5/31/2006 4:56:37 P.M. Eastern Daylight Time
From: EricNumis
To: PLMossman

Dear Phil:

I have never seen the Nov. 1, 1709 New York L5 of the "Shilling " issue and I have changed the title to "First Issue" as the L5 may or may not have a Lyon dollar in the title or text. At least it should not be called a Shilling Issue when a L5 denomination is included. The first legislation mentions Lyon dollars as does the second legislation a few days later. Thank you for pointing out what disturbed you. I will straddle the problem.

What apparently happened is that Bradford the printer used or copied the text of the prior issue for the First Issue and then apparently changed the entire text for the following Silver Issue.

The reason you have not heard from me is that I was in New York for my grandson's wedding. He married a lovely girl who just received her PhD from Columbia University in Clinical Psychology.

He has a PhD from MIT in philosophy so I said with all these doctorates we still have no real doctor in the family to take care of us. I also celebrated my 95th birthday there with all my descendants and their spouses. Am I lucky to be here!

The new AJN arrived and I was astounded to see an article on street finds in Lafayette, Indiana. Also more on the St. Patrick farthing and halfpence matter. I believe you favor the idea that they are all

halfpence and I think Breen opined the farthings as halfpence due to pressure to convince people they should be included as available American collectibles with a myriad of varieties rather than just Irish similar to what was authorized for use in New Jersey. Why do you believe what you believe?

Cameo Silver vs. Plate

May 31, 2006

Subj: Re: Another question
 Date: 5/31/2006 7:01:22 P.M. Eastern Daylight Time
 From: EricNumis
 To: PLMossman

Dear Phil:

This is an attempt to comment on your question about printing techniques for borders on 1770 and 1774 Maryland issues. These were printed in the same manner as newspapers, not being from engraved plates. Each has set type and nature prints.

When a wood block is made to use with set type you would have to cut away the parts which will be white so that the form can be inked by dabbing onto the top surface. The block has to be made in mirror image just as the type was. The block would have to be thick enough to fit in the form with the type at the same level as the printing face. If you wish to make a casting from the wood block you could pour lead into the wood block. With a thin lead casting you would need it mounted on a flat block with a couple of nails. The nails have to be outside the design and set inward so they will not be seen when the impression is made. There is often no room to do this. If the lead casting is thick and cut at the perimeter it could be directly fitted in with the type.

The nature prints require a plaster mold which becomes a mirror image. When lead is poured into the plaster mold to produce a part of a printing form then the lead will print a mirror image on the paper. I presume the leaves Franklin and others printed are mirror image but have never had that studied by a botanist. It is still the top of a leaf but whether that leaf curves one way or another I have never determined.

When copper is used to cut a design the copper can be cut into in mirror image with much more precision and delicacy but you cannot print from the copper plate and type at the same time. You cannot because the copper requires the engraving printing process and the face of the plate being wiped each time. The type requires the opposite. Printing from set type is faster and more efficient than printing from engraved plates. To pour lead over the depressions in the copper is possible but it depends whether wood or copper is easier to produce the desired result in lead. Correcting mistakes are

wood block a cast image of it
 set in stone @ same level as set type
 plastic mold
 cast = lead

easier if copper is used by hammering in the back of the spoiled portion.

→ Obtaining flat copper plate or rolling copper plate to smoothness was not easy. Type metal was available for castings there being broken type as well as English sources..

The artists who cut designs were extremely skilled in most cases. I believe they used wood just as the artists in the 19th century brought the wood cut art to perfection.

Why don't you think this over and get back to me. This is a matter I cannot be sure about. I thought it over many years ago but lacked many conclusions. Eric

6/4/2006

Subj: **Re: 26 September 1778**
Date: 6/4/2006 8:32:45 P.M. Eastern Daylight Time
From: EricNumis
To: PLMossman

Dear Phil:

The plate was not pure silver but probably whatever was the standard under the Queen Anne Proclamation. The Spanish colonial fineness changes were I believe given by Alexander Hamilton in his 1791 extensive study of silver coinage but you are referring to the early 18th century.

I just looked up my inventory of counterfeit Continentals. I have three different \$30 of July 22, 1776 issue and two of the \$50 1778.

When I can go to the vault I can take them out and photocopy them for you if you want to work on trying to find out how the borders are made , etc.

I do not see how you have the patience to dig up so much from the contemporary newspapers but you are a master at that.

Thanks for everything. Eric

June 5, 2006

Page 1 of 1 ✓

Subj: **Re: Printing**
Date: 6/5/2006 3:38:13 P.M. Eastern Daylight Time
From: EricNumis
To: PLMossman

Dear Phil:

In what you just sent me for review I suggest that you could add that castings from engraved copper plates could also be made to set in with type and then the engraved plate would not have to be cut in mirror image.

Also add colored silk or other threads could be inserted in making the paper. Flakes of mica was inserted in the paper too.

Also add that lead castings do not have to be nailed onto a wood block for insertion in a printing form if they are or can be filed into the same depth as the type and locked in with the other printing elements. The set type printing form was resting upside down when the platen holding the paper was lowered on to the type face.

Otherwise the lead elements might fall out by gravity instead of being pushed in by each impression.

Eric

Dec 7, 2006

Page 1 of 1

Subj: **Entry in 5th edirtion under Mass 1722. Please review and suggest Eric**
Date: 12/7/2006 3:28:36 P.M. Eastern Standard Time
From: EricNumis
To: PLMossman

The 1722 small change parchment issue of Massachusetts Bay Colony was not authorized to prevent or compete with William Wood's 1722 - 1724 Rosa Americana mixed metal coinage for the American colonies but was the result of a severe small change shortage in Massachusetts Bay Colony. However that shortage condition may have been influential in Wood's desire to seek a patent from England to produce such coinage but no such evidence has been located. These conclusions seem confirmed by the following:

In April 1722 Gouverneur Samuel Shute of Massachusetts Bay Colony by Proclamation forbid the wilful tearing or cutting of Masachusetts paper bills to make small change and prohibiting officials from accepting it (Boston Newsletter, April 16, 1722). The Massachusetts Bay small change parchment notes dated June 1722 were officially approved by a May 30, 1722 Act. The Boston Gazette (a Benjmin Franklin newspaper) of September 17, 1722 published a notice from London dated July 21, 1722 that William Wood had received a patent for mixed metal coinage (Rosa Americana) for the American colonies in addition to the right to make a copper coinage for Ireland. The Boston Newsletter of October 3, 1723 published a notice that on January 17, 1723 William Wood had just begun coining copper coinage for Ireland and would begin coining Rosa Americana pieces in Bristol, England in a month. The Boston Gazette of December 16, 1723 reported that the House of Commons in Dublin had declared the Wood's Irish coinage was a fraud.

Jan 19, 2007

Page 1 of 1

Subj: **Re: Letter arrived**
Date: 1/19/2007 5:16:31 P.M. Eastern Standard Time
From: EricNumis
To: PLMossman

Dear Phil :

I am glad that the New Jersey bills arrived. You asked me how you can thank me. You have given me so much information and stimulation that I still have more reciprocation to provide to you. Christmas was just an excuse. As to whether the L3 is the first printing or the second printing I cannot tell but that will be somewhat explained in my 5th edition.

I am thrilled to think I have acquired a book I have been looking for 25 years. The author is Thomas Anburey; the title is "Travels through the Interior Parts of North America". Two volumes of letters written home by a British officer before he was captured by the Americans. Printed in 1789 in London. It contains the first images of Continental Currency, front and back of four pieces on two plates. Most of the examples of these scarce books have the money plates not inserted or possibly later removed. It was reprinted in the 20th century without these plates. Most numismatic bibliomaniacs never mention it. Do you know anything about it? It has not yet arrived but will be coming. I have no idea if the currency is mentioned in the text.

Eric

July 4, 2008

From: [REDACTED]

To: [REDACTED]

Subject: Pine Tree Shilling Counterfeiting

Date: Fri, 4 Jul 2008 11:18 am

Dear Phil:

While you are luxuriating far away we are in Martha's Vineyard at our new 1 & 1/2 room shack. We enjoy it so much we are liable to use it substantially more for the summer. We have an osprey nest on a power pole within close view and the utility company is putting up more used poles on then island to attract others. Apparently the osprey has jurisdictional habits and does not welcome other ospreys as neighbors.

I happen to be working on some Pine tree shillings and have a problem you can help me on. I want to know if there are any charges with respect to or mention of counterfeiting of Massachusetts Bay coinage in silver in any records you know of. I once wrote up an eighteenth century counterfeiting of Bay shillings but that was by pot metal casting. Do you recall if Kenneth Scott or anyone else mentions such counterfeiting. My present theory is that clipping, filing and sweating was so simple and so commonplace that no one would waste their time counterfeiting Pine Trees in silver. Forgeries for collectors or souvenirs for the public are 19th century and thereafter productions except perhaps the overweight job copying the Pembroke engraving which I wrote up fifty years ago.

I do not have any books or records with me and your probably do not either. Anything you tell me will be most helpful for me to think about and subject to change or amplification when you get to your data. I will appreciate immensely whatever you do.

May you and yours continue to have a wonderful summer. Eric

Gas prices getting you down? Search AOL Autos for fuel-efficient used cars.



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Fwd: for your education!

1 message

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
To: [REDACTED]

Wed, Jan 27, 2010 at 11:50 AM

From: [REDACTED]
To: [REDACTED]
Sent: 1/24/2010 8:12:24 P.M. Central Standard Time
Subj: for your education!

*Sometimes you are encouraged about our country's future when you see something like this. Specifically, there is an annual contest at **Texas A&M University** calling for the most appropriate definition of a contemporary term.*

This year's term was:

"Political Correctness."

The winner wrote:

"Political correctness is a doctrine, fostered by an idealistic, delusional, illogical minority, and rabidly promoted by an unscrupulous mainstream media, which holds forth the proposition that it is entirely possible to pick up a turd by the clean end."



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

finished

3 messages

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]> Thu, Jan 28, 2010 at 4:51 PM
To: [REDACTED]

Dear Eric:

At long last I've completed my book on counterfeits!! It has now grown to 198 pages! I had asked if you would have time to read it over but at 198 pages this could be a real imposition on your time and eyesight - maybe even an unreasonable request. You had seen the majority of it in May 2006 when it was about 100 pages. If you are still up to it, I can send you the whole thing. But then I thought, if your time were a problem, I'd most appreciate your perusal of the paper money section if we had to pick and chose. All the pictures are not in place yet but that doesn't affect the text.

Hope all is well - I see you have been enjoying a nice Maine winter in Missouri.

Best,
Phil

PS - no one has heard from Jim Spilman. Have you?
P.

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]> Fri, Jan 29, 2010 at 6:33 PM
To: [REDACTED]

Phil:

After about three weeks you can send me your opus and I expect to find time to read it. I have some dead lines to meet as all writers do but things change all the time. Thank you for asking me as it is a privilege to be asked by you. please do not send it packed with ice or snow as insulation. Eric.

[Quoted text hidden]

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]> Fri, Jan 29, 2010 at 7:19 PM
To: [REDACTED]

In a message dated 1/29/2010 6:33:55 P.M. Eastern Standard Time,
[REDACTED] writes:

After about three weeks you can send me your opus and I expect to find time to read it. I have some dead lines to meet as all writers do but things change all the time. Thank you for asking me as it is a privilege to be asked by you. please do not send it packed with ice or snow as insulation.

Thank you! Will do.

Best
Phil



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Another counterfeit ??

2 messages

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
to: [REDACTED]

Mon, Feb 1, 2010 at 6:00 PM

Dear Eric:

I've been reviewing my notes I found what may be an unlisted counterfeit. I do not recall if I passed this information on to you before. It is not a firm finding - but a definite maybe.

In *The Connecticut Journal* of April 17, 1776, they have a lovely description of a counterfeit 40 shilling note of the May 10, 1775 emission. You have this listed in your book on page 110.

Then they go on to say "It is said that counterfeit Ten Shilling Connecticut bills of the same emission are passing among us." This may not be definite enough to be listed except as a perhaps. I checked in Scott and it is a bit late for his book.

Best,
Phil

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
to: [REDACTED]

Tue, Feb 2, 2010 at 5:08 PM

I would suggest that you mention the ctf May 10, 1776 Conn 10 shilling reference but indicate that none are known and that it probably was the ctf 40 shilling which was issued in great quantity. Eric

[Quoted text hidden]



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Copper weight

2 messages

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
To: [REDACTED]
Cc: [REDACTED]

Mon, Mar 15, 2010 at 10:38 AM

Hi Eric:

Something interesting. I've been scanning the *Journals of the Continental Congress* for money/counterfeit items and came across your old friend, Mr. Jarvis. In doing so, I was looking for the exact date when the Federal copper standard was actually set at 157½ grains, avdp. Of interest, the value appears in the *Journal* on August 8, 1786 but that account says the value was set on July 5, 1785. However, the July 5, 1785 minutes say nothing about it. What date do you use? I guess the July 5, 1785 date was just a recommendation and not set by law. I think Taxay used that date.

Also - note the Board of Treasury report of May 21, 1788, p. 167, which you quote. They want the new weight of the new proposed "cent" to be 209.98 grains **Troy** - BUT it is really **avoirdupois** at 7000 grains to the pound. The 157½ is definitely avoirdupois. Also the US and NY governments keep citing the English halfpenny at 48 to the pound, avdp, when there were really 46.

I've got to stop and get this book finished! I'm just keep finding too many new things!
Hope all is well with you and yours.

Best
Phil

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
To: [REDACTED]

Tue, Mar 16, 2010 at 3:53 PM

Dear Phil:

In the Forward I wrote for the First United States Mint book I ducked the date for the authorization for the weight for the cent by stating it was set by the Grand Committee and gave the date of the creation of that body. Massachusetts copper of 1787 and 1788 followed the weight and used the word CENT so it must have been considered federally authorized in my opinion. Eric.

[Quoted text hidden]



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Are you ready?

3 messages

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
to: [REDACTED]

Thu, Mar 25, 2010 at 1:49 PM

Hi Eric:

My first draft of

From Crime to Punishment: Counterfeiting in Colonial and Pre-Federal North America

is done and ready to be mailed to you for your eagle eye! Is it OK to mail it off?
Not all the images are complete and will be filled in. Ute wants to publish it and Oliver Hoover is doing the editing.

We hope all is well with you and yours. Spring suddenly ended here. It will be 5-8° here tonight!

Best,
Phil

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
to: [REDACTED]

Fri, Mar 26, 2010 at 8:12 PM

It is not a crime to punish me with reading your opus. It would be a crime not to let me read it. Eric
[Quoted text hidden]

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
to: [REDACTED]

Tue, Mar 30, 2010 at 4:05 PM

Hello Eric:
The first draft was mailed this noon. Enjoy.
Many thanks.
Phil



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Massachusetts. again!

1 message

Wed, Apr 7, 2010 at 9:10 AM

To: [REDACTED]

Cc: [REDACTED]

Dear Eric:

I learn, or relearn, so much when I sit down and reread my old files of things I've forgotten. That's just what I did last night and was very absorbed in my ERIC NEWMAN file. I came across something very interesting from you from 1999!

Do you recall that in May 2009 the three of us had an extensive dialogue re: the spelling of Massachusetts on Mass silver? Well, anyway, in 1999 you sent me a wonderful paper to read about that subject but I never recall seeing it printed anywhere. It was great and came to the same conclusion as our May 2009 email discussion - there was not enough room on the die to accommodate all the letters. Well anyway you will read on **page 61** of my opus, **footnote 46** that I called attention to that. I'll have to amend my footnote that to cite your 1999 paper. Was it ever published? or does it become a personal communication from 1999? I recall that I read Bradford's *History of Plymouth* and counted all his uses of the word - it appeared 26 times!

Here are our email exchanges on the subject from May 2009.

Hi Eric and Lou:

I'm back to work full steam ahead on my counterfeit book with some fine tuning. I ran into something of interest with the fake Mass pine tree, Noe - I, [MASSATVSETS] which started me checking out Hull's spelling of Massachusetts, which he rendered as MASATHVSETS. This seemed to bother Noe also who discusses it on pp. 34-36 of his NE and Willow Tree Monograph, No. 102.

It would appear that the earliest spellings in the 1629 charter referred to the land "comonlie called MASSACHUSETTS, alias MATTCHUSETTS, alias MASSATUSETTS BAY." I assume the U was then written V - but that is a style issue, not an orthographic variant. Apparently MASSACHVSETTS was the first choice of spelling in 1629. On the colonial seal it was MATTACHUSETTS. In Civil War days, I found reference to the "Fifty-fourth Regiment of Masachusetts Volunteer Infantry," one S.

So why did Hull use MASATHVSETS? According to Noe, the use of a single S and single T as in MASATHVSETS was the style consistently used by Noe in all diaries. Noe suggests that Hull would not have used that uncusomary spelling on his coins without some authority. So what was the authority and where did he find it? Maybe it

was a spacing issue?? At least he was consistent. The T for the CH was a commonly used and acceptable substitution.

Any thoughts? This has nothing to do with counterfeiting - but just an exercise in serendipity!

Best,
Phil

May 12, 2009

Dear Eric:

I'm finally gaining closure on my counterfeit opus. A question arose about the Mass Dec. 10, 1690 issue on p. 184 of your 5th edition.

It appears to me that this is the oldest surviving genuine bill since all the next issue of Feb. 3, 1690-91 are altered. Is this assumption correct?

Also FYI, I've done some more comparisons of the spelling of Massachusetts on paper money.

1690 = Ma^{ff}achu^fets

1702 = Ma^ssachusetts

1722 = Ma^{ff}achu^fetts

1737 = Massachusetts

Even though there were grammar rules about the use of the long S, they appear to have been inconsistently applied.

Hope all is well.
Phil

And the last

Hi all:

Your compulsive colleague again.

I found a great website with the "grammatical" rules for the use of the long s.

<http://babelstone.blogspot.com/2006/06/rules-for-long-s.html>

I was able - I think - to answer my question about Massachusetts. Scroll down that site to the section TO THE ROYAL SOCIETY. In the normal type, the word "Address" it is written as expected for the period as "addre^fs" But later when it says ASSEMBLY it appears with a double SS in capitals - all in capitals. Also note in the very beginning, the word SONG - a capital S. In the 5th English rule, the word is written Shaftsbury or Shaft^fbury - so the capital S is exempt from being a long s. Thus it must **not** be used with the capital letters wherever they fall, as in MASSACHUSETTS which is exempt from the long s in the middle of the word. So in conclusion - it depends how the word, Province of Massachusetts, is meant. If it is written as a regular word, then it is

Ma[sachu]etts or Ma[sachu]ets. If it is a title or capitalized, then it is MASSACHUSETTS. But you see, the engravers didn't always follow the rules as in Eric's pp. 188 and 189 [5th ed], but yet they did on p. 186.

On the Mass silver, there are only the short Ss since it is a title. But we also figured out that the spelling was abbreviated to fit on the coin.

Sorry to bore you!

Phil

Any follow-up ideas?

I hope all is well with you all. We are off to France from April 13th to 29th to visit our daughter.

Phil



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

My opus

1 message

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]> Wed, Apr 7, 2010 at 9:10 AM
to: [REDACTED]

Hi Eric:
Did my opus arrive OK?
Phil



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Away

3 messages

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]> Mon, Apr 12, 2010 at 7:48 PM
To: [REDACTED]

Hello Eric:
We will be in France until April 29th visiting our daughter.
Hope all is well at your end of the line.
Best,
Phil

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]> Fri, Apr 16, 2010 at 12:05 PM
To: [REDACTED]

Dear Phil:
How nice it will be for you to visit your daughter in France. I have developed some suggestions for your book This gives me a little more time to work on it. I want to propose a slight change in the title in order to avoid someone thinking counterfeits covered were made only in the American area. . This could be solved by using "counterfeit money" instead of "counterfeits". Have fun Eric
[Quoted text hidden]

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]> Mon, Apr 19, 2010 at 11:55 AM
To: [REDACTED]

Dear Eric,
An excellent suggestion, which I have shared with Lou and Oliver, who are also helping. Please use your influence to clear the volcanic cloud, so that we can come home someday! We are fine and doing just great at our daughter's in Brittany, where the skies are perfectly blue!

best regards,
Phil

-----E-mail d'origine-----

De : [REDACTED]
A : [REDACTED]
Envoyé le : Vendredi, 16 Avril 2010 18:05
Sujet : Re: Away
[Quoted text hidden]



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Away

3 messages

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]> Mon, Apr 12, 2010 at 7:48 PM

To: [REDACTED]

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Phil

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best regards,
Phil

-----E-mail d'origine-----

De : [REDACTED]

A : [REDACTED]

Envoyé le : Vendredi, 16 Avril 2010 18:05

Sujet : Re: Away

[Quoted text hidden]



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

(no subject)

1 message

Thu, Apr 22, 2010 at 5:09 PM

To: [REDACTED]

Cc: [REDACTED]

Dear Phil:

I have delayed in informing you that I fell on March 31 and broke my second neck vertebrae, and I am in a neck brace for 9 or 10 weeks. I'm, therefore, somewhat limited in my activities, but I am mentally okay except for a slight headache. I was delighted to be asked to make suggestions for your book and am pleased you are considering a title improvement. I am not able to provide pagination for my present comments but wanted to give you some ideas promptly and will be glad to clarify them at any time. I presume flights have cleared up sufficiently for you to return home from France.

A problem in your text may exist on definitions, particularly counterfeit and forgery. The word "counterfeit" has been used with respect to money both during the period of the money circulation and for many false items after circulation of the genuine. The word "forgeries" has been used in the same ways. In your definitions I think you might wish to point out that you have deliberately omitted from your work items involving copies, reproductions, replicas electrotypes, souvenirs, fantasies, novodels, novelties, castings, digitals, spark erosion and other similar products to coins and paper money. You may wish to point out that this type of material can be produced at any time in the future as in the past and what is legal and what is illegal and what is deceptive and what is not deceptive is a presently vague and indefinable area. To omit any reference to this type of material might be a mistake. You certainly don't have to be specific or take a position, but I think you should state that the problem exists. There is a present problem of whether to slab or not to slab modern material and mark it as false. Circulating counterfeits of paper money has not been challenged. Counterfeit coins have.

In your text you define the word rap, but I thought that this expression came from a tiny Swiss Canton denomination and that it was used in English to show the insignificance of something.

You used the word talent as a weight, and I think that you might also use the word shekel, which was also originally a weight. Perhaps omit both.

I don't know how you should handle the Good Samaritan schilling. It was deliberately made as a deception for a collector and was not a counterfeit of the items in circulation but similar enough to them to be acceptable as genuine for a long period.

Whether I or someone else made the original mistake, the Bank of New York L4 Note of April 18, 1786 was listed as a counterfeit. It is genuine. The reason for the mistake is that there was a counterfeit of the same date of issue of the State of New York for the identical denomination. The Bank of New York paper is watermarked to prove its genuineness. I don't know if you want to mention this or not, but this would clear up my 5th edition comment on the subject.

In The Asylum for Oct.-Dec. 2008 in an article David Fanning and I just wrote pointed out a reference (it has long title) written by William Guthrie and published in Philadelphia in 1794 and 1795. It contains a statement that Continental currency was counterfeited in New York. That is nothing new, but this gigantic set of 2 volumes has never been cited in numismatic literature before as far as Fanning and I know. Mossman would be the first if you did include it in his bibliography.

Whether or not you have included the information on early American paper money counterfeits from my 5th edition I do not know. At least I tried to designate them with an insignia CF. Each CF image and each CF listing would include a known counterfeit and in the appendix I described all of the counterfeits I was aware of. This information is being worked on continually by me and by Stuart Levine and probably others. The thought is that a 6th edition of my book may be published in the future as the copyright for it is now being transferred to my foundation.

There is a problem I am working on relating to pine tree shillings Noe 13 and Noe 14. I would like to know if there is any literature, old newspapers, old comments, or anything to justify that these were coined during the circulation period of pine tree shillings. There are 10 to 20 of each variety known and all have been substantially clipped. I also want to know if there is any mention of counterfeiting of pine tree shillings in good silver prior to 1800. Adulterated silver and various pot metals are all that I know about. I am presently under the theory that no one did counterfeit pine tree shillings by striking them in sterling or equal silver prior to 1800 because it was so easy to clip the larger diameter pine trees.

I hope some of these thoughts might be helpful.

Eric



Eric Newman <

(no subject)

1 message

to: <

Sat, May 1, 2010 at 1:20 PM

Dear Phil:

I hope you are back home and wading through mounds of messages. I am enduring my neck brace and will begin quantities of Vitamin D now in the hope my broken vertebra will begin to mend.

In reading your prior book I want to know if you mention the 1783 Chalmers Annapolis silver piece with stars within the circles. I did not find it at first glance and want to talk it over with you in due course. I am particularly interested in whether the wavy line continuing from the top of the script E is an abbreviation or a decoration. Crosby says it is a decoration and I am skeptical.

Welcome back. Eric



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Re: Massachusetts. again!

1 message

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
To: [REDACTED]

Tue, May 4, 2010 at 12:58 PM

Dear Phil:

I never finished or published any of the Mass spelling matter and have the file as being unfinished. I will study it again this summer when I write some other matters on Mass silver coinage. including a restudy of Noe 13 and 14. If you have any thoughts about these please let me know, I believe I wrote you about this in my current comments on your Counterfeit opus,

Good luck in selling your house. As you know there are a lot of people going around trying to buy houses to make money on them and not to live in them long. There are a lot who buy them only if they get an unrealistic mortgage deal. You will probably have to suffer through this to find a real buyer at a decent price. Could you rent it to a reliable temporary resident until the inflation makes selling more advantageous to you.

My best, Eric

In a message dated 4/7/2010 8:10:32 A.M. Central Daylight Time, [REDACTED] writes:

Dear Eric:

I learn, or relearn, so much when I sit down and reread my old files of things I've forgotten. That's just what I did last night and was very absorbed in my ERIC NEWMAN file. I came across something very interesting from you from 1999!

Do you recall that in May 2009 the three of us had an extensive dialogue re: the spelling of Massachusetts on Mass silver? Well, anyway, in 1999 you sent me a wonderful paper to read about that subject but I never recall seeing it printed anywhere. It was great and came to the same conclusion as our May 2009 email discussion - there was not enough room on the die to accommodate all the letters. Well anyway you will read on **page 61** of my opus, **footnote 46** that I called attention to that. I'll have to amend my footnote that to cite your 1999 paper. Was it ever published? or does it become a personal communication from 1999? I recall that I read Bradford's *History of Plymouth* and counted all his uses of the word - it appeared 26 times!

Here are our email exchanges on the subject from May 2009.

Hi Eric and Lou:

I'm back to work full steam ahead on my counterfeit book with some fine tuning. I ran into something of interest with the fake Mass pine tree, Noe - I, [MASSATVSETS] which started me checking out Hull's spelling of Massachusetts, which he rendered as MASATHVSETS. This seemed to bother Noe also who discusses it on pp. 34-36 of his NE and Willow Tree Monograph, No. 102.

It would appear that the earliest spellings in the 1629 charter referred to the land "comonlie called MASSACHUSETTS, alias MATTCHUSETTS, alias MASSATUSETTS BAY." I assume the U was then written V - but that is a style issue, not an orthographic variant. Apparently MASSACHVSETTS was the first choice of spelling in 1629. On the colonial seal it was MATTACHUSETTS. In Civil War days, I found reference to the "Fifty-fourth Regiment of Masachusetts Volunteer Infantry," one S.

So why did Hull use MASATHVSETS? According to Noe, the use of a single S and single T as in MASATHVSETS was the style consistently used by Noe in all diaries. Noe suggests that Hull would not have used that unc customary spelling on his coins without some authority. So what was the authority and where did he find it? Maybe it was a spacing issue?? At least he was consistent. The T for the CH was a commonly used and acceptable substitution.

Any thoughts? This has nothing to do with counterfeiting - but just an exercise in serendipity!

Best,
Phil

May 12, 2009

Dear Eric:

I'm finally gaining closure on my counterfeit opus. A question arose about the Mass Dec. 10, 1690 issue on p. 184 of your 5th edition.

It appears to me that this is the oldest surviving genuine bill since all the next issue of Feb. 3, 1690-91 are altered. Is this assumption correct?

Also FYI, I've done some more comparisons of the spelling of Massachusetts on paper money.

1690 = Ma^{ff}achu^fets

1702 = Ma^ssachusetts

1722 = Ma^{ff}achu^fetts

1737 = Massachusetts

Even though there were grammar rules about the use of the long S, they appear to have been inconsistently applied.

Hope all is well.
Phil

And the last

Hi all:
Your compulsive colleague again.

I found a great website with the "grammatical" rules for the use of the long s.
<http://babelstone.blogspot.com/2006/06/rules-for-long-s.html>

I was able - I think - to answer my question about Massachusetts. Scroll down that site to the section TO THE ROYAL SOCIETY. In the normal type, the word "Address" it is written as expected for the period as "addreſs" But later when it says ASSEMBLY it appears with a double SS in capitals - all in capitals. Also note in the very beginning, the word SONG - a capital S. In the 5th English rule, the word is written Shaftsbury or Shaftſbury - so the capital S is exempt from being a long s. Thus it must **not** be used with the capital letters wherever they fall, as in MASSACHUSETTS which is exempt from the long s in the middle of the word. So in conclusion - it depends how the word, Province of Massachusetts, is meant. If it is written as a regular word, then it is **Maſsachuſetts** or **Maſsachuſets**. If it is a title or capitalized, then it is **MASSACHUSETTS**. But you see, the engravers didn't always follow the rules as in Eric's pp. 188 and 189 [5th ed], but yet they did on p. 186.

On the Mass silver, there are only the short Ss since it is a title. But we also figured out that the spelling was abbreviated to fit on the coin.

Sorry to bore you!
Phil

Any follow-up ideas?

I hope all is well with you all. We are off to France from April 13th to 29th to visit our daughter.

Phil



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

hello again

4 messages

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
to: [REDACTED]

Thu, May 20, 2010 at 3:11 PM

Dear Eric:

I hope I didn't betray a confidence, but Oliver Hoover asked if I had been in contact with you recently. I told him you had been laid up for a while. He was wondering where you were since he had asked about the weight of a coin that was the subject of a pending article by Jack Howes [I think] submitted to the CNL of which he, Oliver, is now the editor.

I hope you are still on the mend. Last week I was out jogging with my dogs and they tripped me and I landed on the street on my outstretched hands. I sprained my wrists but so easily could have fractured them. I've not been able to use my computer mouse until today.

A question about my opus: I was especially wondering about your comments regarding the paper money chapters - 7, 8, and 9. I hope they meet with your approval.

Best,
Phil

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
to: [REDACTED]

Sat, May 22, 2010 at 6:28 PM

Dear Phil:

I am saddened by your fall as I did not want you to follow what I did. I am being very slow in recovering now that 7 weeks have passed and I have a minimum of 3 more weeks to go in my collar. My constant headache has mostly abated/. Please send me Oliver Hoover's email as I do not think I have it. I know Jack Howes wants the weight and dimensions of one of my NE pieces but forgot which one or ones he wanted. My fall has messed me up.

I thought I sent you a number of comments on your new book on April 11 I think. Maybe another.. I will check this and let you know.

I expect to have to use a roller at all times hereafter. I had used one before I fell for all outings but now will probably will have to use them to eat or go to the bathroom at my home.

I have made an exciting new numismatic find being the earliest publication pf comments on the 1776 Continental Currency coined Dollar. Eric

[Quoted text hidden]

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
to: [REDACTED]

Sun, May 23, 2010 at 9:10 AM

In a message dated 5/22/2010 6:28:43 P.M. Eastern Daylight Time,
[REDACTED] writes:

Please send me Oliver Hoover's email as I do not think I have it. I know Jack Howes wants the weight and dimensions of one of my NE pieces but forgot which one or ones he wanted .

Oliver's address is: [REDACTED]

Continue to mend! I always told patients to consider rolling walkers in the same light as an insurance policy. You don't need one until you need one, and then you so thankful you have it!

Best,
Phil

Oliver D. Hoover <[REDACTED]>

Sun, May 23, 2010 at 3:45 PM

To: [REDACTED]

Cc: [REDACTED]

Dear Eric,

I hope you are feeling better soon. I had heard from Phil that you had taken a fall.

If you are able to provide it, Jack and I would be very grateful if you could let me know the weights and diameters for your NE shilling (ex Mills 1904, lot 4) and NE sixpence (ex Green estate). We would like to include this data with the images in Jack's article for the next CNL.

Many thanks in advance for your assistance.

Best regards,
Oliver

[Quoted text hidden]

=



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

(no subject)

1 message

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
to: [REDACTED]

Sat, May 22, 2010 at 6:47 PM

The messages I sent you were April 16 and 22 and May 1, 4 and 8 Eric

Good Samaritan Shillings

3 messages

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
To: [REDACTED]

Wed, Jun 9, 2010 at 3:28 PM

Dear Eric:

You asked how I would handle the two Good Samaritan Shillings. Below is my attempt to include these important fabrications, although not "genuine" counterfeits but nonetheless, important numismatic items. Any comments?

Both Lou and Oliver are proofing my text. Do you have any suggestions for the paper money chapters?

I hope all is well with you and yours.

Best,

Phil

There are as many as eight counterfeit varieties of Massachusetts silver coins with Noe designations although there is not full agreement since some are considered only as suspicious. [1] But even for those where there is full agreement, such as Pine Tree Shillings Noe-13, -14, and -31, there is no indication of their age, whether contemporaneous or not with the Massachusetts Mint, nonetheless, they remain vital members of the series. Besides the census of eight, there are in addition others of uncertain age that surfaced in the mid-1800s and described, but not plated, by Noe in his monographs.[2] In *The Secret of the Good Samaritan Shilling*, Newman catalogued and pictured several other fabrications and alterations of New England, Oak Tree and Pine Tree varieties which should not be confused with contemporaneous counterfeits.[3] In the monograph, Newman described in great detail the careers of the two enigmatic Good Samaritan Shillings. His research showed that the obverse of the Pembroke coin was struck from the counterstamp of the Commission of the Sick and Wounded and Prisoners over a clipped, but genuine, Noe-25 Pine Tree shilling. This fabrication can be dated between the years 1680 and 1725 – first being the year when the shilling was minted and the latter the approximate time when the Earl of Pembroke added it to his collection. The Bushnell example, originally purported to be the only example of a contemporaneous pattern struck from dies which fractured, was unknown until about 1858. It is Newman's conclusion that they were "deliberately made as a deception for a collector and not counterfeits of items in circulation but similar enough to them to be acceptable as genuine for a long period." [4] Nevertheless, their reputations are not to be completely sullied since, as Newman opines, "They make take their place as the most notorious and intriguing fabrications in American numismatics." [5]

[1] Mossman, *Money*, p. 88. Taxay, *Catalogue*, pp. 4-6; See Bowers, *Colonial and Early America Coins*, pp. 35, 41, 46 and 49 for a recent, authoritative update.

[2] Noe, *Willow Tree*, pp. 52-55.

[3] Newman, *Good Samaritan*, pp. 43-69. In addition, Newman added seven previously unlisted genuine die varieties of Massachusetts silver discovered since the Noe monographs

[4] Personal communication, April 30, 2010.

[5] Newman, *Good Samaritan*, p. 42.

to: [REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>

Fri, Jun 11, 2010 at 5:50 PM

Dear Phil:

As to the Good Samaritan shillings what you say is fine but I want to make it clear that I did not intend to indicate that the same die was used for the impression, only that the design was copied.

You indicate that the Noe 13 and 14 are agreed to be counterfeits and I am studying that now. It is strange that all known examples are heavily clipped and seem to be of good silver. Do you feel they are contemporary counterfeits or later forgeries or genuine pieces made by a semiskilled die cutter. Would a forger make dies for such pieces to cut down?.What is your thinking? There are no contemporary records of any counterfeiter of silver shillings. I think there is a probability.that they are genuine..

My recent CAT scan indicates I amsome better as to my broken vertebra. I am told my bone will never fill in but some kind of tissue may grow in further I am thinking normally and my steady headache has gone away.

Eric

[Quoted text hidden]

to: [REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>

Sun, Jun 13, 2010 at 3:18 PM

[Quoted text hidden]



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Good Samaritan Shillings

3 messages

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
To: [REDACTED]

Wed, Jun 9, 2010 at 3:28 PM

Dear Eric:

You asked how I would handle the two Good Samaritan Shillings. Below is my attempt to include these important fabrications, although not "genuine" counterfeits but nonetheless, important numismatic items. Any comments?

Both Lou and Oliver are proofing my text. Do you have any suggestions for the paper money chapters?

I hope all is well with you and yours.

Best,

Phil

There are as many as eight counterfeit varieties of Massachusetts silver coins with Noe designations although there is not full agreement since some are considered only as suspicious. [1] But even for those where there is full agreement, such as Pine Tree Shillings Noe-13, -14, and -31, there is no indication of their age, whether contemporaneous or not with the Massachusetts Mint, nonetheless, they remain vital members of the series. Besides the census of eight, there are in addition others of uncertain age that surfaced in the mid-1800s and described, but not plated, by Noe in his monographs.[2] In *The Secret of the Good Samaritan Shilling*, Newman catalogued and pictured several other fabrications and alterations of New England, Oak Tree and Pine Tree varieties which should not be confused with contemporaneous counterfeits.[3] In the monograph, Newman described in great detail the careers of the two enigmatic Good Samaritan Shillings. His research showed that the obverse of the Pembroke coin was struck from the counterstamp of the Commission of the Sick and Wounded and Prisoners over a clipped, but genuine, Noe-25 Pine Tree shilling. This fabrication can be dated between the years 1680 and 1725 – first being the year when the shilling was minted and the latter the approximate time when the Earl of Pembroke added it to his collection. The Bushnell example, originally purported to be the only example of a contemporaneous pattern struck from dies which fractured, was unknown until about 1858. It is Newman's conclusion that they were "deliberately made as a deception for a collector and not counterfeits of items in circulation but similar enough to them to be acceptable as genuine for a long period." [4] Nevertheless, their reputations are not to be completely sullied since, as Newman opines, "They make take their place as the most notorious and intriguing fabrications in American numismatics." [5]

[1] Mossman, *Money*, p. 88. Taxay, *Catalogue*, pp. 4-6; See Bowers, *Colonial and Early America Coins*, pp. 35, 41, 46 and 49 for a recent, authoritative update.

[2] Noe, *Willow Tree*, pp. 52-55.

[3] Newman, *Good Samaritan*, pp. 43-69. In addition, Newman added seven previously unlisted genuine die varieties of Massachusetts silver discovered since the Noe monographs

[4] Personal communication, April 30, 2010.

[5] Newman, *Good Samaritan*, p. 42.

Fri, Jun 11, 2010 at 5:50 PM

to: [REDACTED]

Dear Phil:

As to the Good Samaritan shillings what you say is fine but I want to make it clear that I did not intend to indicate that the same die was used for the impression, only that the design was copied.

You indicate that the Noe 13 and 14 are agreed to be counterfeits and I am studying that now. It is strange that all known examples are heavily clipped and seem to be of good silver. Do you feel they are contemporary counterfeits or later forgeries or genuine pieces made by a semiskilled die cutter. Would a forger make dies for such pieces to cut down? What is your thinking? There are no contemporary records of any counterfeiter of silver shillings. I think there is a probability that they are genuine..

My recent CAT scan indicates I am some better as to my broken vertebra. I am told my bone will never fill in but some kind of tissue may grow in further. I am thinking normally and my steady headache has gone away.

Eric

[Quoted text hidden]

Sun, Jun 13, 2010 at 3:18 PM

to: [REDACTED]

[Quoted text hidden]



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

(no subject)

1 message

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
to: [REDACTED]

Sun, Jun 13, 2010 at 12:18 PM

Dear Phil:

There is an interesting Colonial counterfeiting matter in the June 26, 2010 EARLY AMERICAN HISTORY AUCTIONS catalog , Lot #4 which shows that 4 "bodies' (they are alive) of counterfeiters are turned over from Exeter New Hampshire. The document is fully illustrated. I hope it may be helpful. Eric



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

My real reply

1 message

Sun, Jun 13, 2010 at 3:22 PM

To: [REDACTED]

Cc: [REDACTED]

In a message dated 6/11/2010 5:50:04 P.M. Eastern Daylight Time, [REDACTED] writes:

You indicate that the Noe 13 and 14 are agreed to be counterfeits and I am studying that now. It is strange that all known examples are heavily clipped and seem to be of good silver. Do you feel they are contemporary counterfeits or later forgeries or genuine pieces made by a semiskilled die cutter. Would a forger make dies for such pieces to cut down? What is your thinking? There are no contemporary records of any counterfeiter of silver shillings. I think there is a probability that they are genuine..

Hello Eric;

The Noe 13s and 14s are very interesting. In both the Hain and Ford catalogues they are described as having been struck on a screw press on prepared planchets where the engraving is not Hull's work, therefore making them counterfeit. I think Mike Hodder wrote this.

Let's first considering they are counterfeit:

[1] All the eight examples of Noe 13 and 14 that I know about are different in their shape and the amount of edge left after the clipping. So – if counterfeit – I would say they were struck from full dies on a screw press and then severely clipped – but not all cut down the same amount or to the same shape. The clippings were then recycled. Of these eight, their average weight is 43.9 grains or 61% of normal. These could probably pass as clipped coins at the nominal rate of a shilling rather than a sixpence.

[2] Next is the profit issue: what were they made of? An essential piece of evidence is missing; **we do not know their silver content**. To my knowledge, a non-destructive metal analysis has never been done. To me this is the critical first step in determining whether they are counterfeit or not.

It could also help date when they were made. Lou Jordan and I have been discussing this. The counterfeiter had to make a profit and this could be done in one of two ways, or both: [1] by using highly alloyed silver and /or [2] by reducing the weight – e.g. clipping.

The counterfeiter could get silver from clipping good Mass coins or melting good Spanish-American silver. In that case they could be .925 or better [some early Spanish American was better than sterling]. After 1672, the bullion price of silver went up so I would expect the counterfeiter would have diluted the content of his/her planchets to compensate for the higher price of silver. Potosí silver could have been used since that is quite weak and less expensive. If the silver tested around .8333, then one could speculate that melted pistareens were the source of the silver used by a counterfeiter after 1707. [This is what Chalmers did for his Maryland pieces.]

[3] Do they look counterfeit? According to some, their legends and designs do not match Hull's work. They do look like small planchet Pine Trees so if one were copying one of Hull's small planchet shillings, this would place them sometime after 1675. This all smells of a silversmith at work!

What is needed is a silver assay – but then again, don't expect them all to be equal if a counterfeiter is making several batches of planchets. Maybe the quality of the silver can lead one to the approximate date of minting. Could a counterfeiter have availed himself of strips of hammered-out silver prepared for some other purpose – e.g. making spoons etc. and cut his planchets from that material?

Let's next assume they are genuine clipped coins: then they all have to be .925 or thereabouts. So an assay is essential.

DATA ON 8 EXAMPLES:

Noe-13: Hain = 51.2 grains

Roper = 47.2

Noe = 47.6

Ford/Boyd = 39.2

ANS = 34.0 [pictured in Mossman]

Noe-14: Hain= 38.2

Yale1 = 46.8

Yale 2= 46.6

Average Noe-13 = **43.8**; average Noe-14 = **43.9**; combined = **43.9** grains

Off subject: I just found in the CNL, p. 897, a nice counterfeit small planchet Pine Tree over a Spanish one real. I had forgotten all about that piece.

These are my current thoughts on a fascinating subject.

Best regards,

Phil



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Re: (no subject)

1 message

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
To: [REDACTED]

Sun, Jun 13, 2010 at 12:22 PM

In a message dated 6/13/2010 12:18:09 P.M. Eastern Daylight Time,
[REDACTED] writes:

| June 26, 2010 EARLY AMERICAN HISTORY AUCTIONS catalog ,

I don't know this catalogue.

I've been doing some work in Noe 13 and 14 and will be back to you very soon with some ideas.

Phil



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

counterfeit census

1 message

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
to: [REDACTED]

Mon, Jun 14, 2010 at 3:34 PM

Dear Eric:

A thought came to mind re: counterfeit or questionable Massachusetts silver coins. There is not 100% agreement and perhaps there never will be. I never asked your personal opinion as to which ones you considered bogus. Of course, those that were made contemporaneously with the genuine ones, are just as important. The problem is to identify which ones they are.

Best,
Phil



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Re: (no subject)

1 message

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
To: [REDACTED]

Tue, Jun 15, 2010 at 1:04 PM

I will mail you a copy of the part of the Early American History Auction item if you cannot get it on Internet or some other source. Eric

In a message dated 6/13/2010 11:22:35 A.M. Central Daylight Time, [REDACTED] writes:

In a message dated 6/13/2010 12:18:09 P.M. Eastern Daylight Time,
[REDACTED] writes:

| June 26, 2010 EARLY AMERICAN HISTORY AUCTIONS catalog ,

I don't know this catalogue.

I've been doing some work in Noe 13 and 14 and will be back to you very soon with some ideas.

Phil



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Re: (no subject)

1 message

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
To: [REDACTED]

Tue, Jun 29, 2010 at 5:40 PM

I am in Martha's Vineyard now (same telephone number and Email as St. Louis. I think Early American will be complimented if they become aware of your citation of their auctioned item.. Eric

In a message dated 6/25/2010 6:11:53 P.M. Eastern Daylight Time, [REDACTED] writes:

Dear Eric:

The Early American Auction Catalogue arrived today. Thanks so much. This is fascinating. Do I need to ask them to include it in my discussion of Tory counterfeits?

Phil



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Fwd: FW: Louisiana Loan

2 messages

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
To: [REDACTED]

Wed, Jun 30, 2010 at 2:05 PM

From: [REDACTED]
To: [REDACTED]
Sent: 6/30/2010 1:21:40 P.M. Eastern Daylight Time
Subj: FW: Louisiana Loan

EPN --- from JIE

Thought you would get a kick out of this lawyer's letter!

The battle is unending!

Julian

Subject: FW: Louisiana Loan

thought you might enjoy this one . . .

When you are dealing with a government bureaucracy, you have to be very complete in your documentation. The following is a great example:

Part of rebuilding New Orleans caused residents often to be challenged with the task of tracing home titles back potentially hundreds of years.. With a community rich with history stretching back over two centuries, houses have been passed along through generations of family, sometimes making it quite difficult to establish ownership. Here's a great letter an attorney wrote to the FHA on behalf of a client:

You have to love this lawyer.....

A New Orleans lawyer sought an FHA loan for a client. He was told the loan would be granted if he could prove satisfactory title to a parcel of property being offered as collateral. The title to the property dated back to 1803, which took the lawyer three months to track down. After sending the information to the FHA, he received the following reply.

(Actual reply from FHA):

"Upon review of your letter adjoining your client's loan application, we note that the request is supported by an Abstract of Title. While we compliment the able manner in which you have prepared and presented the application, we must point out that you have only cleared title to the proposed collateral property back to 1803. Before final approval can be accorded, it will be necessary to clear the title back to its origin."

Annoyed, the lawyer responded as follows:

(Actual response):

"Your letter regarding title in Case No.189156 has been received. I note that you wish to have title extended further than the 206 years covered by the present application.

I was unaware that any educated person in this country, particularly those working in the property area, would not know that Louisiana was purchased by the United States from France, in 1803 the year of origin identified in our application. For the edification of uninformed FHA bureaucrats, the title to the land prior to U.S. ownership was obtained from France, which had acquired it by Right of Conquest from Spain. The land came into the possession of Spain by Right of Discovery made in the year 1492 by a sea captain named Christopher Columbus, who had been granted the privilege of seeking a new route to India by the Spanish monarch, Queen Isabella.

The good Queen Isabella, being a pious woman and almost as careful about titles as the FHA, took the precaution of securing the blessing of the Pope before she sold her jewels to finance Columbus's expedition...Now the Pope, as I'm sure you may know, is the emissary of Jesus Christ, the Son of God, and God, it is commonly accepted, created this world. Therefore, I believe it is safe to presume that God also made that part of the world called Louisiana . God, therefore, would be the owner of origin and His origins date back to before the beginning of time, the world as we know it, and the FHA. I hope you find God's original claim to be satisfactory. Now, may we have our damn loan?"

The loan was immediately approved.

----- End of Forwarded Message

to: [REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>

Tue, Jul 6, 2010 at 9:37 AM

That's great!
Phil

[Quoted text hidden]



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

An addition

1 message

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
To: [REDACTED]

Wed, Sep 15, 2010 at 12:02 PM

Hi Eric:

In the early summer you sent me the page from Dana Linnett's auction catalogue about the counterfeits and the spread of smallpox. I found that was very interesting and have added this is my opus appearing on a new page 202. Comments/corrections?

I hope you folks had a nice summer. Did you experience hurricane Earl?
Phil

A more sinister conspiracy was uncovered in 1777 when four individuals were arrested and committed to the Exeter (New Hampshire) jail on suspicion of not only having printed and uttered counterfeit bills of New Hampshire and other states, but also were incarcerated on the charge of "Spreading or a design to spread the Small Pox among the good People of these States...."[1] "Nothing instilled fear in American soldiers and civilians so much as the prospect that the British might use smallpox as a weapon of war." The threat of a potential smallpox epidemic was taken very seriously by the Continental forces among whom active acquired immunity against the disease was relatively low as compared to the British army where any who had not been previously infected were routinely inoculated. Hence a differential susceptible existed between the opposing armies. This anxiety was reinforced by the recollection that the British in 1763, during the French and Indian War, had deliberately spread smallpox among the Indians attacking Fort Pitt.[2] There was now the realistic fear that history could repeat itself since, in the summer of 1776, as a smallpox epidemic smoldered in British-held Boston, intelligence surfaced from army deserters that the British general, Sir William Howe, had purposely infected civilians with smallpox whom he released from occupied Boston and passed through the American lines.[3] To control the spread of the disease, General Washington avoided marching his troops through communities wherever the disease was rampant. He furthered ordered that those recruits "who have the small Pox in Town (Philadelphia), should not join the Army in the same Cloathes [sic] they wore, while sick ...if no other Cloathes are to be procured, the old ones should be washed and well smoaked [sic]. For it will take many weeks to get the infection out."[4] His army reduced by nearly one-half from smallpox during the offensive against the English in Quebec in the winter of 1775-76, Washington, frustrated by the ineffectiveness of any avoidance and isolation measures, ordered the mandatory inoculation of all susceptible troops commencing in February 1777.[5]

[1] *Early American Auctions*, June 26, 2010, lot 4.

[2] Fenn, *Pox Americana*, pp. 88-89, 92; Fenn, "Biological Warfare." Virus contaminated blankets were the vehicle used to spread the disease among the Native Americans.

[3] *PGW II*, pp. 442, 486-87; Hopkins, *Princes and Peasants*, p. 258.

[4] *PGW VIII*, pp. 172, 174.

[5] The inoculation technique used was "variolation," a primitive procedure which antedated Dr. Edward Jenner's development of an effective vaccine in 1796 from cowpox. Variolation was sporadically employed in the colonies since 1721 whereby a susceptible individual was inoculated under the skin with the exudate from an active smallpox pustule causing a more benign illness with a fatality rate of only one to two percent as compared to one as high as thirty to forty percent from the naturally acquired illness. See Fenn, "Small Pox and the American Revolution" and Hopkins, *Princes and Peasants*, pp. 6, 7, 261.



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Massachusetts Treasurer's Certificates

3 messages

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
To: [REDACTED]

Wed, Sep 22, 2010 at 10:15 AM

Hello Eric:

I guess I'm never too old to learn! Lou and I have had recent correspondence with Prof. McCusker regarding the material discussed in Felt, p. 148 and subsequent pages.

In summary:

It comes as a great surprise to me that Massachusetts, on March 30, 1750, went from Old Tenor to Lawful Money at a ratio of 7.5:1. Former bills of credit were withdrawn -- from circulation - thanks to the *Mermaid* - but in their stead, Massachusetts Treasurer's Certificates were issued. There is an example on p. 148 in Felt. There was some hassle in the General Court in 1762 as to the punishment to be prescribed for any counterfeiting of said bills. The Governor wanted hanging, the legislature wanted the tradition humiliation and maiming.

According to McCusker's statistics there were £2,442,000 in bills of credit in circulation in 1750 -- presumably withdrawn. The next year there were £186,000 LM Treasurer's Certificates in circulation. I can see nothing as to how these Massachusetts Treasurer's Certificates circulated. I've never heard of them - but again, there are lots of things I've never heard of!

Any thoughts? Have you ever seen any of these? Hope all is well.

Phil

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
To: [REDACTED]

Fri, Sep 24, 2010 at 2:45 PM

Dear Phil:

I have returned to St. Louis and am overwhelmed in trying to answer some of my mail.

There is a great deal written about the payment in silver and copper coin by England to stabilize the Massachusetts and New England paper money inflations. Even I wrote about the copper coin portion of the payment somewhere and Breen corrected my calculations. I have a tiny 1750 pamphlet with a marbled cover in one of my bank vaults explaining the resultant exchange of values due to the English payment. I have never heard of the certificates but would not have expected them to be in circulating form.

If I should look for something more please let me know. Best to you. Eric

[Quoted text hidden]

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
To: [REDACTED]
Cc: [REDACTED]

Tue, Sep 28, 2010 at 2:44 PM

In a message dated 9/24/2010 2:45:12 P.M. Eastern Daylight Time,

[REDACTED] writes:

I have never heard of the certificates but would not have expected them to be in circulating form.

If I should look for something more please let me know.

Hello Eric:

If you look at page 201 of my manuscript, I quoted some passages from Felt about a 1762 proposal to increase the punishment for those convicted of counterfeiting the Massachusetts Treasurer's Certificates. I had no idea as to the nature of this fiscal paper. Lou Jordan reminded me that there were obviously no bills of credit around at that time. So what were they? Hence I asked Prof. McCusker and he sent me some references he had written on the subject. The prime source of information is the Leslie V. Brock's book, *The Currency of the American Colonies 1700-1764*. I had a telephone conversation with John McCusker who really helped. Attached is my revision that replaces my text starting at the top of page 201 for your review, comment, correction, etc.

You are right - these certificates had very little circulation as a currency.

Best,

Phil



recall.doc
25K



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Massachusetts Treasurer's Certificates

3 messages

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 **recall.doc**
25K



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Tobacco ware house notes

4 messages

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
To: [REDACTED]

Wed, Sep 29, 2010 at 8:14 PM

Hello Eric:

Do you know of any examples of tobacco warehouse notes? I would like to have one for an illustration as would John McCusker who is currently writing a paper on the subject of Virginia's economy.

The ANS has accepted my book. Do you have any further comments or splendid ideas to offer?

Best,
Phil

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
To: [REDACTED]

Fri, Oct 1, 2010 at 2:30 PM

Dear Phil:

I am delighted that ANS has formally accepted your COUNTERFEIT book I did not know that they had not done so before. I have no further suggestions.

I think I have a Virginia Tobacco Warehouse receipt somewhat like the one imaged on page 342 in my book Mine is not fully filled in I believe but it is in choice condition. I can get in from a bank vault if you want an image. Eric

[Quoted text hidden]

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
To: [REDACTED]

Sat, Oct 2, 2010 at 10:45 AM

Hi Eric:

You gave me p. 342 in your latest edition. This is a Benj. Franklin 6d note from Pennsylvania. Is this the right page?

Phil

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
To: [REDACTED]

Sat, Oct 2, 2010 at 3:54 PM

Phil: I was working on another matter for someone else and gave you their page number, not yours. Page 453 is the Virginia page I intended. Eric

[Quoted text hidden]



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Tobacco ware house notes4 messages

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[Quoted text hidden]



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

a request

3 messages

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]> Tue, Oct 5, 2010 at 9:10 AM
To: [REDACTED]

Dear Eric:

Since I've imposed on you so much I am hesitant to ask you this - but anyway here it goes.

Would you be in the position to write a few words of introduction to my book? You have contributed so much to it, both with encouragement to me as well as supplying a quantity of valuable information and references. Lou Jordan, as the editor, has consented to write the editor's forward. I certainly understand if you decline to take on yet another project.

Best regards,
Phil

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]> Thu, Oct 7, 2010 at 1:27 PM
To: [REDACTED]

Dear Phil:

I would not turn you down on a request even if I was asleep. I would prefer to see Jordan's introduction draft first if that can be arranged because I do not want to duplicate any comment. I might point out that we have worked on mutual numismatic research helpfulness for so long (how long?).that I believe I am one of your perpetual cheerleaders.

Cheers Eric

[Quoted text hidden]

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]> Thu, Oct 7, 2010 at 2:28 PM
To: [REDACTED]

In a message dated 10/7/2010 1:27:19 P.M. Eastern Daylight Time,
[REDACTED] writes:

Dear Phil:

I would not turn you down on a request even if I was asleep. I would prefer to see Jordan's introduction draft first if that can be arranged because I do not want to duplicate any comment. I might point out that we have worked on mutual numismatic research helpfulness for so long (how long?).that I believe I am one of your perpetual cheerleaders. Cheers Eric

Dear Eric:

Thank you so much. I'll speak to Lou and find out the nature of his introduction. As far as I can determine, our relationship - that is you teaching me - started in September 1986 after my Bullowa lecture on the Coppers Panic. That would be pushing 25 years! Hardly seems possible. Very early on, you sent me copies of your early exchange tables, including Nicholas Pike, and the J. B. Bordley treatise. Then between 1986 and 1992 you helped with the ANS edition of *Money*. Your eagerness to share has been such a boon for me. Thank you again.

Best regards,

Phil



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

a request

3 messages

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
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Best regards,

Phil



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Additional counterfeit find maybe.

2 messages

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
To: [REDACTED]

Thu, Oct 7, 2010 at 6:48 PM

Dear Phil:

Thanks for the data on the beginning of our enjoyable 25 year relationship.

I was about to put in a bank vault a couple more of my rarer numismatic books and I looked at one. It had counterfeiting in it. I do not remember if I ever called it to your attention or if you knew about it already. It is listed as a reference under Continentals in my book..

Travels Through the Interior Parts of America in a Series of Letters by an Officer London 1789 Thomas Anburey
Volume II page 400

"that there are many persons now in actual possession of plantations, which they purchased with the counterfeit money they brought from New York."

This is followed by several images of Continental Currency in red and black

Eric

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
To: [REDACTED]

Thu, Oct 7, 2010 at 6:53 PM

Dear Eric:

You already sent me that reference and it appears on p. 187 in your draft of my book with a credit reference to you. The page number has since changed but the text is the same.

Thank you for thinking of me.

Best,

Phil



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Anburey again

1 message

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
to: [REDACTED]

Tue, Oct 19, 2010 at 9:51 AM

Dear Eric:

All sorts of information has been accumulating I want to share with you in several emails. Lou Jordan read the section in my Chapter 9 about Lt. Thomas Anburey and went digging in the literature for something he recalled. He uncovered a very scholarly paper from 1943 that shows that Anburey plagiarized much of his material from other writers of the day. Nothing he said was false; he just presented it as his own. He even lifted a paragraph from Jonathan Carver, another one of our heroes. Even in 1789, his critics said his book was well worth reading. I've enclosed the paper as a download for your enjoyment. This does not change my text at all; in fact, I find Anburey even more fascinating.

I hope all is well with you and yours.

Best,

Phil

**BellonAnburey.pdf**

1681K

THOMAS ANBUREY'S "TRAVELS THROUGH AMERICA": A NOTE ON EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY PLAGIARISM

By WHITFIELD J. BELL, JR.

ENGLAND and indeed all Europe, in the last half of the eighteenth century, were hungry for information concerning America. But literate European travelers in the New World were few; literary travelers were fewer still; and their productions alone could not satisfy the demand for books. That demand was met therefore by a typical eighteenth-century device of making new books from old. Half a dozen books and pamphlets, a pair of scissors, and a paste-pot in the hands of a Grub Street hack sufficed to make another book about America. But in some cases men who had in fact visited America extended the sphere of their observations by borrowing from their predecessors. Of the books prepared in this manner, combinations of personal and borrowed observation and reflection, one of the best known is Lieutenant Thomas Anburey's *Travels through the Interior Parts of America. In a Series of Letters. By an Officer*, printed for William Lane at London in 1789.

A second English edition, three French editions, and a German edition all within four years testify to the early popularity of the work.¹ Then the book passed to the scholars (and more re-

¹ *Travels through the Interior Parts of America; in a Series of Letters. By an Officer. A new Edition*, 2v., London, Lane, 1791; *Voyages dans les parties intérieures de l'Amérique, pendant le cours de la dernière guerre, par un officier de l'armée royale*, 2v., Paris, Briand, 1790; *Voyages dans les parties intérieures de l'Amérique*

cently to the historical novelists²) and for many years was reckoned a valuable source of information on the Burgoyne campaign, in which the author served, and on America, through which he traveled. In the middle of the last century Henry T. Tuckerman, agreeably surprised to find "with occasional asperity, much candid intelligence and interesting local information," spoke well of Anburey's *Travels*;³ and this judgment was accepted by both Justin Winsor and J. N. Larned;⁴ while Edward Channing, in one of his bibliographical notes, declared that of the many journals, orderly books, and memoirs of the Saratoga Campaign which had been printed, those of Hadden, Digby, and Anburey "are the best."⁵ At the same time, however, that Channing was expressing this opinion, Sir George Otto Trevelyan, judging from internal evidence, thought it probable that the letters dated during the Saratoga Campaign were in fact written

pendant le cours de la dernière guerre, par un officier de l'armée royale. Traduit de l'Anglois, par M. Lebas, 2v., Paris, Briand, 1792; Journal d'un Voyage fait dans l'Intérieur de l'Amérique septentrionale. Ouvrage dans lequel on donne des détails précieux sur l'insurrection des Anglo-Américains, et sur la chute désastreuse de leur papier-monnoie. Traduit de l'Anglois et enrichi de notes par M. Noël, 2v., Paris, La Villette, 1793; Thomas Anburey, Reisen im Inneren von Nordamerika, welche eine Schilderung der Sitten und Eigenthümlichkeiten des Landes Kanada, Neu-England und Virginien, imgleichen die Geschichte des Feldzuges, der Uebergabe und der ferneren Schicksale der Armee unter dem General Bourgoyne enthalten. Aus dem englischen übersetzt von Georg Forster, Berlin, Vossische Buchhandlung, 1792. A modern edition with a foreword by Major General William Harding Carter, U.S.A., was published at Boston and New York in 1923.

² Anburey appears in Kenneth Roberts's *Oliver Wiswell*, New York, 1940, and is mentioned in Robert Graves's *Sergeant Lamb's America*, New York, 1940, Bruce Lancaster's *Guns of Burgoyne*, New York, 1939, and Elizabeth Page's *The Tree of Liberty*, New York, 1939.

³ *America and her Commentators*, New York, 1864, pp. 186-188. Some of the very passages Anburey plagiarized Tuckerman singled out for special mention.

⁴ Winsor. *Narrative and Critical History of America*, 8v., Boston, 1884-1889, VIII, p. 490; Larned, ed. *The Literature of American History*, Boston, 1902, nos. 1221a, 3692.

⁵ *A History of the United States*, 6v., New York, 1905-1925, III, p. 274. Sydney George Fisher cited Anburey frequently in his *Struggle for American Independence*, 2v., Philadelphia, 1908; while Henry Belcher in his *First American Civil War*, 2v., London, 1911, and Claude H. Van Tyne in his *War of American Independence*, Boston, 1929, both quoted Anburey for details and sidelights which probably came within that officer's personal experience.

Thomas Anburey's "Travels Through America" 25

at a subsequent date, though he pronounced the narrative "in a high degree authentic."⁶ Still later A. J. Morrison in a footnote to his *Travels in Virginia in Revolutionary Times* suggested that Anburey's work might be "wholly a compilation, done skilfully at London."⁷

This note will show that the confident judgment of the *Travels* made by Tuckerman and Channing must be modified and that the suspicions of Trevelyan and Morrison rested on more foundations than they knew or cared to say. The truth of the matter is that Lieutenant Anburey's *Travels* are for the most part lifted from earlier publications.

Thomas Anburey was a young man of fair education when, for love of military adventure, as he said, he left England in 1776 to join the British Army in Canada as a volunteer in the Twenty-ninth Regiment of Foot. After some months, on August 10, 1777, he secured his commission as ensign in the Twenty-fourth Regiment.⁸ Anburey was entering upon a new life in a new land; of both, no doubt, he wrote in letters home, telling anecdotes, describing different peoples and customs, expressing his British opinions of America and its inhabitants. Perhaps also, for he was sufficiently well educated to be conscious of the significance of the movement he was a part of, he made a few rough notes, with the unexpressed, almost unformed thought of writing up his experiences.

Not that these experiences were in fact more remarkable than

⁶ *The American Revolution*, pt. 3, New York and London, p. 75n.

⁷ Lynchburg, Va., 1922, p. 24n.

⁸ Practically nothing more than this is known of the man. Some years ago it was suggested as possible, but not probable, that Anburey was the same as Major General Sir Thomas Anburey of the Bengal Engineers, but this is untenable. Cf. Lieutenant James M. Hadden. *A Journal kept in Canada and upon Burgoyne's Campaign in 1776 and 1777*, Albany, N. Y., 1884, pp. xcvi-xcix; W. Y. Baldry, librarian of the War Office, to author, London, January 5, 1935. Three years later, on January 3, 1938, Mr. Baldry wrote me again, this time enclosing a copy of a letter to him from Major V. C. P. Hodson, of Byecross, Georgeham, North Devon, to whom he had originally put my inquiries, saying that he (Hodson) had just come into possession of information which showed definitely that Lieutenant Thomas and Major General Sir Thomas were not identical.

those of a hundred other young British officers. Anburey passed eight months in Canada while the army prepared itself for the invasion of New York; he was one of it as it moved slowly southward to the unfortunate climax of the campaign at Saratoga. As a prisoner of war he marched with his fellows-in-arms over the snow-covered mountains to Cambridge; and at Cambridge he chafed for a year under the delays Congress put in the way of ratifying the Convention and sending the army home. The next year, 1778, he set out for Virginia with the troops and passed an imprisonment of three years in Charlottesville, Winchester, Frederick, and Lancaster. Not until 1781, when an exchange of officers was effected, did he travel north again, to embark at last for England in the last weeks of that year. On this framework of his movements the soldier-author hung a hundred accounts of the manners of the Americans, descriptions of their country, and reflections on both. If, circumstances aside, he made no unusual journey, still he saw a good bit of the country and some at least of its people.

Both America and the Americans doubtless made a part of his conversation when he returned to England and resigned from the service in 1783. Speaking in a light and pleasant manner (if he spoke as he wrote), he could not have failed to delight dinner companions with such anecdotes as that of the caleche driver in Quebec or with the lively story, which seemed to leave so much unsaid, of the night he had to bundle with Jemima in a Connecticut farmhouse. Over a good dinner he could talk of old companions-in-arms, some now on distant posts, some dead in the American forests. And, staunchly defending Burgoyne against a swarm of critics, this testimony of one of Burgoyne's officers could not have been uninteresting to the friends and supporters of that unlucky general.

Probably the suggestion that he write up an account of the Saratoga Campaign and its aftermath and of his experiences in America came from others; probably at the same time, however,

Thomas Anburey's "Travels Through America" 27

this suggestion fell in with Anburey's own earlier and unfulfilled idea of writing that story. At any rate highly-placed patrons enabled the lieutenant to make an imposing subscription list, headed by four members of the Royal Family, and guaranteed the work. But Anburey, turning to the business of composition, found his memory inadequate to the task. Eleven or twelve years had passed since he sailed to Quebec, six or seven since he left New York for home. He may have secured some assistance from letters written during his sojourn in America, if his friends had kept them; and from notes taken during the campaign, if he had in fact made any. But he found his surest and, in the end, his most constant reliance was on the booksellers. They supplied him with a shelf-full of the best books on America and the war. Not only did Anburey make himself acquainted with them before he began to write; he kept them open before him as he composed.

The work appeared in two volumes in 1789 and was immediately reviewed by several London magazines. Not all reviewers were misled by Anburey's bland assurance that the "style and manner" of the letters would "clearly evince them to be the actual results of a familiar correspondence," and that what he wrote "came within his own knowledge" or—a thin reed to support his integrity—was "supported by some honorable authority."⁹ *The Monthly Review* was suspicious but non-committal. "The letters have *the appearance* of having been written on the spot, according to the times and places of their dates," it observed, and remarked the similarity between the language of Anburey's forty-first letter and that of the *Annual Register* for 1777 at page 171.¹⁰ The *Critical Review* spoke in unequivocal terms:

From a careful comparison we can pronounce this work, in its most essential parts [those relating to the Saratoga Campaign], to be an ill-digested plagiarism from general Burgoyne's Narrative, and from the Account of the Prosecution of Colonel Henley. He arraigns Sir William Howe in the same manner as Mr.

⁹ *Travels*, I, pp. vi-vii. All references are to the 1789 edition.

¹⁰ *The Monthly Review; or, Literary Journal*, LXXXI, 1789, pp. 61-67.

Galloway and a numerous herd of pamphleteers have already done; and, when he speaks of that general's neglect in not attacking Washington at Valley Forge, he adopts the sentiments and expressions of the Pennsylvania lawyer. The similarity of language in various parts of these volumes, to that which occurs in the works referred to, render us a little suspicious that the more material parts of these letters were not written on the spot.

In the second volume, the reviewer continued, Anburey's guides were Burnaby's *Travels* and Crèvecoeur's *Letters from an American Farmer*, though he did allow that the lieutenant "must have seen many scenes of the kind which he describes." In those instances where Anburey chose to describe himself what he had seen, he wrote "faithfully, and often pleasingly:" his account of the movements on Lake Champlain, for example, was, to the reviewer, "the most entertaining, and . . . undoubtedly the most original part of the whole work."¹¹

The charges were true; indeed, the truth was worse than even the *Critical Review* knew. The fact of the matter was that Thomas Anburey's *Travels* were lifted in large chunks from the accounts and descriptions of more than a dozen earlier travels, histories, and geographies. Anburey took part or all of not less than 40 of the 79 letters in his work from one or more of the sources mentioned in this note; and had it seemed worth while to search for more borrowed passages more could have been found. In thus borrowing without acknowledgment, Anburey was of course doing only what others did—and this can be said to his credit, that if he borrowed from others, it was from the better writers on America; if he copied, it was not without some imagination. Some of his letters are constructed of sentences and paragraphs from three or four writers. Letter 58, for example, contains materials from Peters, Chastellux, Kalm, and Burnaby; letter 76 from Peters,

¹¹ *The Critical Review: or, Annals of Literature*, LXVIII, 1789, pp. 112-118. Rather uncritical reviews, accepting the *Travels* for what they purported to be, appeared in *The Analytical Review, or History of Literature*, IV, 1789, pp. 392-401, which took exception to Anburey's reflections on the Americans, and in *The European Magazine, and London Review*, XIX, 1791, pp. 185-188, which pronounced the work an "intelligent and accurate account of the country."

Thomas Anburey's "Travels Through America" 29

Kalm, Smyth, and Burnaby. And in general Anburey improved the language of his originals, making it clearer and more succinct, on the whole more pleasant and more personal.

The *Critical Review* had spoken the truth with respect to the sources of Anburey's account of the Burgoyne campaign and of his remarks on Howe's policy. No more than any other soldier could Anburey appreciate the fullness of any military movement of which he was part. The incidents which came within his own view he could of course relate at first hand, but for the larger picture of the campaign and the tide of battles he must go to the historians. He was neither the first nor the last to find in the *Annual Register* a general account of the campaign of 1777—as well, incidentally, as reflections on the significance of the surrender at Yorktown.¹² Passages from Burgoyne's apology not only strengthened Anburey's account of that officer's campaign, but supplied several incidents which added interest to the *Travels*.¹³ Galloway's strictures on Howe's conduct in 1777 and 1778 Anburey certainly approved and probably used.¹⁴ The long quotations from the testimony at the trial of Colonel Henley at Cambridge were not "taken in short-hand" by Anburey or a friend, as he implied, but were copied, page after page, from the published *Proceedings* of the court martial.¹⁵

¹² Cf. *The Annual Register, or a View of the History, Politicks, and Literature, For the Year*, London, 1759 et seq.: 1777, p. *146 with Anburey, I, p. 309; AR, 1777, p. *147, Anburey, I, p. 313; AR, 1777, p. *153, Anburey, I, pp. 360-361; AR, 1777, pp. *165-166, Anburey, I, pp. 415-416; AR, 1777, pp. *166-167, Anburey, I, p. 426; AR, 1777, pp. *168-172, Anburey, I, pp. 452-467; AR, 1778, pp. *213-214, Anburey, II, pp. 84-88; AR, 1781, p. *136, Anburey, II, p. 556.

¹³ Cf. John Burgoyne. *A State of the Expedition from Canada, as laid before the House of Commons*, London, 1780, pp. 111-112 with Anburey, I, pp. 378-384; Burgoyne, pp. 125-126, Anburey, I, pp. 448-449; Burgoyne, pp. 127-129, Anburey, I, pp. 454-457; Burgoyne, app. pp. xii-xiv, Anburey, I, pp. 281-290; Burgoyne, app. p. xvi, Anburey, I, pp. 319-321.

¹⁴ Cf. Joseph Galloway. *Letters to a Nobleman on the Conduct of the War in the Middle Colonies*, 2nd ed., London, 1779, pp. 87-89 with Anburey, II, pp. 292-299.

¹⁵ Cf. *Proceedings of a Court Martial, held at Cambridge, by order of Major General Heath, commanding the American troops for the Northern District, for the trial of Colonel David Henley, accused by General Burgoyne, of ill treatment of the British Soldiers, &c.*, London, 1778, pp. 5-9, 10-11, 54-71, 121-147 with Anburey, II, pp. 90-92, 102-195.

In similar fashion Lieutenant Anburey laid earlier travelers and geographers under contribution for descriptions of the country and manners of the Americans. Although mistaken in citing Crèvecoeur as one of Anburey's sources, the *Critical Review* was correct in naming the Reverend Mr. Andrew Burnaby's *Travels through the Middle Settlements in North-America, In the Years 1759 and 1760*. Burnaby was the author of a number of the lieutenant's descriptions of natural wonders, his account of the courtship custom of tarrying, and his reflections on the curiosity of the New Englanders.¹⁶ These last show how Anburey personalized his narrative. Burnaby had been told an anecdote, a stock story, "of a gentleman of Philadelphia," probably Dr. Franklin, who had been irritated by the inquisitiveness of the New Englanders; but Anburey reported the same story in the same words as coming directly from "a Virginia officer" who, according to Anburey, had been the principal in the tale.¹⁷

Thomas Anburey was indebted to two other works on America, as the bibliographer C. D. Ebeling recognized in the last century.¹⁸ The published travels of Anburey's fellow-countryman, J. F. D. Smyth, rather than the lieutenant's prolonged sojourn in the Valley of Virginia provided Anburey with accounts of Virginia manners and with descriptions of some American towns.¹⁹

¹⁶ Burnaby's work appeared at London in 1775. Cf. Burnaby, p. 67 with Anburey, II, pp. 535-536; Burnaby, pp. 61-62, Anburey, II, pp. 531-533; Burnaby, pp. 33-34, Anburey, II, pp. 469-471; Burnaby, pp. 56-57, Anburey, II, pp. 267-268; Burnaby, pp. 83-84, Anburey, II, pp. 96-98; Burnaby, pp. 82-83, Anburey, II, pp. 68-70; Burnaby, pp. 81-82, Anburey, II, pp. 64-65, 66.

¹⁷ Cf. Burnaby, pp. 82-83 with Anburey, II, pp. 69-70. The story was told as from the common stock by Patrick M'Robert, whose *Tour through part of the North Provinces of America* was published at Edinburgh in 1776 and was edited by Carl Bridenbaugh and reprinted in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, *Pamphlet Series*, No. 1.

¹⁸ Ebeling's note, that Anburey copied from Peters and "very impudently" from Smyth, appears in Joseph Sabin, *A Dictionary of Books relating to America from its Discovery to the present Time*, 29v., New York, 1868-1936, I, p. 172.

¹⁹ Cf. Smyth's *A Tour in the United States of America*, 2v., London, 1784, I, pp. 32-33 with Anburey, II, pp. 343-344; Smyth, I, pp. 35-36, Anburey, II, pp. 346-347; Smyth, I, pp. 43-48, Anburey, II, pp. 331-335; Smyth, I, pp. 65-69, Anburey, II, pp. 371-375; Smyth, I, p. 69, Anburey, II, p. 410; Smyth, II, p. 279, Anburey,

Thomas Anburey's "Travels Through America" 31

And from the unreliable history of Connecticut of the Reverend Mr. Samuel Peters came more natural descriptions, and several anecdotes of New England history, including Peters's tale, spun out of the whole cloth, of how the people of Windham mistook an army of thirsty frogs for the enemy in the French War and fled in confusion before them.²⁰

Anburey's bookseller probably sent his author a set of the History of the Indies of the Abbé G. T. F. Raynal, or at least the fourth and fifth volumes, which Anburey could use. A single instance of Anburey's indebtedness to the Frenchman was noticed five years ago by Wylie Sypher, a description of the Indian and flattering reflections on the noble savage.²¹ Mr. Sypher could equally have pointed to the long account of the Dunkards at Ephrata, the description of the port and town of Boston, the passage on the cultivation of cotton, and the descriptions of many Canadian animals, all lifted by Anburey from the philosopher of the Indies.²²

Copying as he did from several works, Anburey occasionally fell into contradictions. Mr. Sypher pointed to the contradiction in Anburey's remarks on the American Indians. The idyllic life of the noble savage had an unlovely side—they scalped their ene-

II, pp. 307-308; Smyth, II, pp. 377-378, Anburey, II, p. 542; Smyth, II, pp. 381-384, Anburey, II, pp. 535-538.

²⁰ Cf. Peters, *A General History of Connecticut*, 2nd ed., London, 1782, pp. 195-196 with Anburey, II, pp. 526-527; Peters, p. 210, Anburey, II, p. 522; Peters, pp. 166-167, Anburey, II, pp. 520-522; Peters, p. 183, Anburey, II, pp. 260-261; Peters, pp. 175-176, Anburey, II, pp. 523-524; Peters, pp. 250-252, Anburey, II, pp. 524-525; Peters, pp. 151-154, Anburey, II, pp. 225-227; Peters, pp. 257-258, Anburey, II, pp. 227-228. The first edition of Peters appeared at London in 1781. It is interesting to note that Walter F. Prince in his *Examination of Peters's "Blue Laws,"* American Historical Association, *Annual Report*, 1898, p. 100, says that Peters "quoted more than once" from Burnaby.

²¹ *Thomas Anburey on the Indian: His Plagiarism from Raynal*. In: *Franco-American Review*, II, Spring, 1938, pp. 272-275.

²² Cf. Raynal. *A Philosophical and Political History of the Settlements and Trade of the Europeans in the East and West Indies*, J. Justamond, trans., 3d ed., 5v., London, 1777, IV, p. 339 with Anburey, II, pp. 423-426; Raynal, IV, pp. 481-491, Anburey, I, pp. 228-235, 237-248; Raynal, V, pp. 241-244, Anburey, II, pp. 284-290; Raynal, V, pp. 210-211, Anburey, II, pp. 71-73.

mies, as Anburey could have learned from Captain Jonathan Carver:²³

At this business [scalping] they are exceedingly expert. They seize the head of the disabled or dead enemy, and placing one of their feet on the neck, twist their left hand in the hair; by this means, having extended the skin that covers the top of the head, they draw out their scalping knives, which are always kept in good order for this cruel purpose, and with a few dextrous strokes take off the part that is termed the scalp. They are so expeditious in doing this, that the whole time required scarcely exceeds a minute. These they preserve as monuments of their prowess, and at the same time as proofs of the vengeance they have inflicted on their enemies.—Carver, pp. 328-329.

Whenever they scalp, they seize the head of the disabled or dead enemy, and placing one of their feet on the neck, twist their left hand in the hair, by which means they extend the skin that covers the top of the head, and with the other hand draw their scalping knife from the breast, which is always kept in good order for this cruel purpose, a few dextrous strokes of which takes off the part that is termed the scalp; they are so exceedingly expeditious in doing this, that it scarcely exceeds a minute. If the hair is short, and they have no purchase with their hand, they stoop, and with their teeth strip it off; when they have performed this part of their martial virtue, as soon as time permits, they tie with bark or deer's sinews their speaking trophies of blood in a small hoop, to preserve it from putrefaction, painting part of the scalp and the hoop all round with red. These they preserve as monuments of their prowess, and at the same time as proofs of the vengeance they have inflicted on their enemies.—Anburey, I, pp. 399-400.

The Critical Review had praised Anburey for describing the Moravian settlement at Bethlehem more particularly than it had been described by other writers. This only showed that the reviewer was not acquainted with the recently published *Travels* of the French Marquis de Chastellux, who in 1782 had had the same experiences at Bethlehem which Anburey said he had the year before. Fishkill, too, was reported by Anburey through the

²³ *Travels through the Interior Parts of North-America, in the Years 1766, 1767, and 1768*, London, 1778. Probably Anburey took this paragraph from another who had borrowed from Carver; if he did in fact lift this from Carver, the paragraph shows how skilfully he blended materials taken from two or more sources. For evidence that Carver was himself no stranger to the ways of plagiarism, see Edward G. Bourne, *The Travels of Jonathan Carver*, in: *American Historical Review*, XI, Jan., 1906, pp. 287-302.

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eyes of his French predecessor in publication. And in Connecticut Anburey, like Chastellux, was irritated by the size of the sprawling townships:²⁴

On descending the hills, and before we reach the valley, is the town or hamlet of Plainfield; for what is called in America, a town or township, is only a certain number of houses, dispersed over a great space, but which belongs to the same incorporation, and send deputies to the general assembly of the state. The centre or head quarters of these towns is the meeting-house or church. This church stands sometimes single, and is sometimes surrounded by four or five houses only; whence it happens, that when a traveller asks the question: How far is it to such a town? He is answered, You are there already; but when he specifies the place he wishes to be at, whether it be the meeting, or such a tavern, he not unfrequently is told, You are seven or eight miles from it.—Chastellux, I, pp. 20-21.

Most of the places you pass through in Connecticut are called townships (as the township of Endfield, Suffield, &c.) which are not regular towns as in England, but a number of houses dispersed over a large tract of ground, belonging to one incorporation, that sends members to the General Assembly of the States. About the centre of these townships stands the meeting-house or church, with a few surrounding houses; sometimes the church stands singly. It is no little mortification, when fatigued, after a long day's journey, on enquiring how far it is to such a town, to be informed you are there at present; but on enquiring for the church, or any particular tavern, you are informed it is seven or eight miles further.—Anburey, II, p. 261.

Peter Kalm, not Crèvecoeur as the *Critical Review* suspected, was the source of a number of descriptions of nature in Anburey's book. From the Swedish botanist the British soldier took his descriptions of Bay St. Paul, the Falls of Montmorency, the humming-bird, the mocking-bird, New York, and his account of the origin of lobsters in New York harbor.²⁵ The two authors' accounts of wayside shrines in Canada are also very similar:

²⁴ Cf. Chastellux. *Travels in North-America, In the Years 1780, 1781, and 1782*, 2v., Dublin, 1787, I, pp. 20-21 with Anburey, II, p. 261; Chastellux, I, pp. 63-64, 67-69, Anburey, II, pp. 262-264; Chastellux, II, pp. 324-331, Anburey, II, pp. 512-518.

²⁵ Cf. Kalm. *Travels into North America*, 3v., Warrington and London, 1770-1771, III, p. 80 with Anburey, I, pp. 101-102; Kalm, I, pp. 249-250, Anburey, II, pp. 531-533; Kalm, I, pp. 240-241, Anburey, II, pp. 534-535; Kalm, III, pp. 227-229, Anburey, I, pp. 91-93; Kalm, I, pp. 217-219, Anburey, II, pp. 276-277; Kalm, I, pp. 210-216, Anburey, II, pp. 201-204; Kalm, III, pp. 200-201, Anburey, I, pp. 39-42.

There are several Crosses put up with the road side, which is parallel to the shores of the river. These crosses are very common in Canada, and are put up to excite devotion in the travellers. They are made of wood, five or six yards high, and proportionally broad. In that side which looks towards the road is a square hole, in which they place an image of our Saviour, the cross or of the holy Virgin, with the child in her arms; and before that they put a piece of glass, to prevent its being spoiled by the weather. Those crosses which are not far from churches, are very much adorned, and they put up about them all the instruments which they think the Jews employed in crucifying our Saviour, such as a hammer, tongs, nails, a flask of vinegar, and perhaps many more than were really made use of. A figure of the cock which crowed when St. Peter denied our Lord, is commonly put at the top of the cross.—Kalm, III, p. 80.

Between each church, or village, there are several crosses put up on the road-side, parallel to the shores of the river, and which are common throughout Canada. They are made of wood, about fifteen or twenty feet high, and proportionally broad: in that side towards the road is a square hole, in which they place some wax images, either of our Saviour on the cross, or of the holy Virgin, with the child in her arms, and before that, a piece of glass to prevent its being injured by the weather. These crosses are ornamented with all the instruments they think the Jews employed in crucifying our Saviour, such as the hammer, tongs, nails, a flask of vinegar, with many more things than one would suppose were really made use of, or even invented; and frequently the figure of a cock is placed at the top, which appeared to me rather singular, as it could not have the least affinity to the crucifixion, and must rather be supposed an allusion to the cock's crowing when St. Peter denied our Saviour.—Anburey, I, pp. 101-102.

What Anburey had to say about the soil of New England he could have found in Burke's *European Settlements*, whence, probably, at least two other works lifted the same passage:²⁶

The soil of New England is various, but best as you approach the Southward. It affords excellent meadows in the low grounds, and very good pastures almost every where. They commonly allot at the rate of two acres to the maintenance of a cow. The meadows which they reckon the best, yield about a ton of hay by the acre. Some produce two tons, but the hay is rank and sour. This country is not very favorable to any of the European kinds of grain. The wheat is subject to be blasted; the barley is an hungry grain, and the oats are lean and chaffy. But the

²⁶ [Burke], *An Account of the European Settlements in America*, 2v., London, 1757. The same passage appears in *The History of North America. Containing an exact Account of their first Settlements; their situation, climate, soil . . .* [etc.], London, 1776, and in *The North-American and the West-Indian Gazetteer*, 2nd ed., London, 1778, s.v. "England, New."

Thomas Anburey's "Travels Through America" 35

Indian corn, which makes the general food of the lowest sort of people, flourishes here. * * *

Their horned cattle are very numerous in New England, and some of them very large. Oxen have been killed there of eighteen hundred weight. Hogs likewise are numerous and particularly excellent; and some so large as to weigh twenty-five score.—Burke, II, pp. 158, 160.

The soil of New-England is various, but I observed it was more prolific towards the Southward; there are excellent meadows in the low grounds, and good pasture almost every where; their best meadows will yield about a ton of hay by the acre; some will produce two, but that is what is termed timothy hay, which is rank and sour. The country, as I before observed, is not favorable to any grain except the Indian corn; the cattle in New-England are very numerous, and some of them very large; hogs are likewise in great abundance, and particularly excellent, being fattened upon the Indian corn, and some so large as to weigh twenty-five score.—Anburey, II, p. 220.

The conclusion need not be labored. Anburey's account of the movements of the army with which he served was in essential respects taken from semi-official writings available to all; his descriptions of America and its people came for the most part not from his own observations, but from the previously published descriptions of others. Even some of the anecdotes and incidents which he says came to him from a friend or brother officer had been told years before by someone else. What remains of Anburey's own are a few anecdotes, some pictures and sidelights, and some judgments. When all this is said, however, it still remains to say that even though the *Travels* are not authentic, what they report is essentially correct. They have on the whole a sound ring; and if they are read with the understanding that, like streams, they can rise no higher than their sources (usually literary), they are still of worth and still good reading. As the *Critical Review* put it in 1789, Anburey's views "are clear, instructive, and characteristic: for these we are certainly indebted to him, and they have much merit."

The significance of this note, if it has any, is not so much that it destroys Anburey as an authority, as that it underlines the suggestion made forty years ago by Professor Orin G. Libby, that, as

the *Annual Register* was the source of so many histories of the American Revolution, a study of the American news in that publication is in order.²⁷ Seeming to indicate that a small collection of facts served as a reservoir out of which a succession of writers drew their information regarding America,²⁸ this note suggests the possibility of a study into the elements of Europe's knowledge of America in the eighteenth century; it asks to what extent these few facts by constant repetition to European readers formed popular conceptions of America in the Old World in the eighteenth century.

²⁷ Libby. *A Critical Examination of William Gordon's History of the American Revolution*. In: American Historical Association. *Annual Report*, 1899, i, pp. 367-388; *Some Pseudo Histories of the American Revolution*. In: Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters, *Transactions*, XIII, pt. 1, 1900, pp. 419-425; *Ramsay as a Plagiarist*. In: *American Historical Review*, VII, July, 1902, pp. 697-703. For evidence of John Marshall's plagiarism from the *Annual Register*, see William A. Foran. *John Marshall as a Historian*. In: *American Historical Review*, XLIII, October, 1937, pp. 51-64.

²⁸ The infinite ramifications of this business, hinted at in notes 20, 23, and 26, are further suggested by finding a comment on the population of Pennsylvania in *The North-American and the West-Indian Gazetteer*, s.v. "Pensylvania," almost identical with an observation on the same subject in the manuscript *Journal of a French Traveller in the Colonies*, 1765, printed in *American Historical Review*, XXVII, October, 1921, p. 80. Material in the *Gazetteer*, s.v. "York, New," is identical with that in *The History of the British Dominions in North America*, London, 1773, Bk. III, pp. 69-71; and the remarks on tobacco, land, and timber in this last-named work, Bk. III, pp. 123-124, are to be found also in John Entick. *The Present State of the British Empire*, 4v., London, 1774, IV, pp. 439-440. Again, *The History of North America*, cited in note 26, copied from Raynal, Kalm, and Daniel Coxe's *Carolana* (S. J. Buck. *Travel and Description*, 1765-1865. In: Illinois State Historical Library. *Collections*, IX, p. 28); while a description of the St. Lawrence appears in nearly identical terms in this *History*, pp. 229-230, in Anburey, I, p. 27, and in William Guthrie. *A New Geographical, Historical and Commercial Grammar; and Present State of the Several Kingdoms of the World*, 12th ed., London, 1790, p. 783. Even Americans copied the Englishmen's descriptions of their country, and that uncritically. Cf. Burnaby, p. 82 with *A Description of Boston*, in *Columbian Magazine*, I, Philadelphia, 1787, p. 790.

In this place I wish to acknowledge gratefully the suggestions and criticisms of Dr. Robert L. Brunhouse, of Drew University.



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

more questions

4 messages

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]> Fri, Oct 22, 2010 at 5:46 PM
To: [REDACTED]

Hello Eric:

In regard to your message of Sept 24 below:

I was wondering if you had opportunity to come across the pamphlet? It sounds interesting.

I am still looking for a tobacco warehouse receipt and find that no one is really sure what they looked like considering most would have been redeemed. No one thought to have preserved one for people like us 250 years later!

Best,

Phil

Dear Phil:

I have returned to St. Louis and am overwhelmed in trying to answer some of my mail. There is a great deal written about the payment in silver and copper coin by England to stabilize the Massachusetts and New England paper money inflations. Even I wrote about the copper coin portion of the payment somewhere and Breen corrected my calculations. I have a tiny 1750 pamphlet with a marbled cover in one of my bank vaults explaining the resultant exchange of values due to the English payment. I have never heard of the certificates but would not have expected them to be in circulating form.

If I should look for something more please let me know. Best to you.

Eric

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]> Sat, Oct 23, 2010 at 5:55 PM
To: [REDACTED]

Dear Phil:

My tiny 1748 -- 50 pamphlet is still in the bank vault but I found a broadside of the legislative exchange rates of 1749 legislation. I will make a photocopy of it in pieces and send it to you. I hope that will help. Eric

[Quoted text hidden]

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]> Sat, Oct 23, 2010 at 6:36 PM
To: [REDACTED]

In a message dated 10/23/2010 5:55:24 P.M. Eastern Daylight Time,
[REDACTED] writes:

| I will make a photocopy of it in pieces and send it to you. I hope that will help.

Dear Eric:

Many thanks. That would be great!
Phil

Sun, Oct 24, 2010 at 5:27 PM

to: [REDACTED]

Dear Phil:

I just made a photocopy in pieces of the 1750 large broadside. I might have sent you a copy in the past, I found a couple of photocopy pages of my tiny 1750 hand pamphlet and it quotes the same MA Act of 1750. The copies will be mailed tomorrow.

It occurred to me that you might look at the MA statutes to see if the possible certificate issue is authorized there or by another New England colony. Perhaps that has been done already. Maybe it was authorized but never done.

Eric

[Quoted text hidden]



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

more questions

4 messages

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]> Fri, Oct 22, 2010 at 5:46 PM
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Eric

[Quoted text hidden]



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

I goofed

1 message

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
to: [REDACTED]

Sat, Oct 23, 2010 at 3:48 PM

Hi Eric:

Sorry - I goofed and got some Noe numbers wrong:

The Other counterfeits should include:

- New England sixpence Noe-2B
- Oak Tree sixpence Noe-15, -17, -19

Sorry again.

Phil



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

more on 13 and 14

2 messages

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
to: [REDACTED]

Fri, Oct 29, 2010 at 4:19 PM

Hello Eric again:

I forgot to add that since 13 and 14 were made in the small planchet mode, their earliest date of production would have been after 1675.

Phil

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
to: [REDACTED]

Sun, Oct 31, 2010 at 4:31 PM

Dear Phil:

If Noe 12 is a small planchet size piece with the 5 backwards Ns and an additional misspelling this indicates that it was made by the same die cutter as did some of the large planchet pieces with similar backward Ns. I understand that Mr. Salmon in his new book (he never saw or asked me about my Noe 12) may or will classify Noe`12 as a contemporary counterfeit. In fact I am told that he worked only from images and not actual coins so he will apparently add nothing new on either fineness or trace or adulteration metallic matters

How do we know whether the Noe 13 and 14 were the large or small planchet types when we have no knowledge of a complete example. Is the inner circle indicative of the size of the full coin? Why would a counterfeiter make a small size die and then clip the struck pieces when he could copy a thinner large size coin which was easier to clip and pass?

I will appreciate your further comment. If you get to read or learn any of the Salmon text before publication that would be interesting to know as I would expect ANS would consider that.

Eric

[Quoted text hidden]



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Mass silver

1 message

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
To: [REDACTED]

Fri, Oct 29, 2010 at 1:43 PM

Dear Eric:

For the past several days I have been working on my reply to your message of 10/23/10 about Mass silver. Attached are my thoughts in a download.

On another topic, practically all the information I have on Massachusetts Treasurer certificates comes from Leslie V. Brock and Felt.

So Happy Halloween!

Best

Phil

**Mass silver to Eric.doc**

33K

Dear Eric:

Dear Eric:

You have stimulated my thought processes about Mass silver and I'll try to put my ideas together.

First of all we have no idea when the Noe labeled "counterfeits" Noe-13, -14, -31 or any others for that matter were actually made. I was able to trace five episodes of counterfeiting in the 1600s and three in the later 1700s but we do not know [1] what these coins looked like and [2] in only two instances do we know what metal was used. The coins reported in those eight episodes are probably lost to history and have nothing to do with the survivors known to Crosby or Noe. (Noe and Crosby do list some fabrications dating from 1854.)

My eight instances are as follows:

Date	Place and person	Metal etc
1674	DuPlisse – Boston	pewter
1680	Two people in NYC	?
1683	Pickering, Fenton, Buckley – Phila	?[Fenton was a smith]
1696/7	Billerica, Mass suspect - 2 coins	Pewter/lead
Late 1600s	NYC and Jersey group	?
1758	NYC	?
1784	Sturbridge, MA	? And 1782 8-reales
1789	Worcester, MA	?

The type of metal is never specified other than pewter and lead coins, which I imagine were cast, particularly if only two were made as in the 1696 report.

Certainly silver was available and Fenton was a smith of some sort, either a blacksmith or silversmith. We know Charles Pickering was a New York silversmith in 1683. People were around who could work with silver in the 1600s.

Your message states:

At the present time I am of the belief that no contemporary silver counterfeits were struck or exist because as I told you previously clipping was so simple that no one would waste his time to cut false dies, getting a press to strike coins, buying the silver, hammering out the strip, clipping out the planchets and putting the struck coins in circulation. There are no complaints or other records either you or I have found of any such contemporary counterfeiting and presumably there would have been some.

This is not to say that people didn't clip coins to their heart's content, but there were also those capable of working with silver alloys and possibly making fakes. For example, clipping a Mass shilling to about 65 grains, which is not an uncommon weight, would yield 7 grains or about 10% of the coin and yield a bit over a penny. The massively clipped Noe-13 and 14 were cut to 69% of normal [see below] or a value in

Massachusetts money of account of 7.3d. So the clipper would have recovered 4.7d of silver but what would he/she do if no one would accept by tale such a obviously clipped coin? The clipper will have made no profit but only 4.7d of silver filings and a coin that might not pass for more than 6d, if at all.

Since the Massachusetts authorities were tightening up the punishments for counterfeiting in the late 1600s, there must have been a continuing problem with fake Mass silver. Unfortunately there were no newspapers until 1704 so only the court and legislative records would be our sources of information.

With such little profit from clipping as compared to potential counterfeiting, I am sure there were people who could work with silver and use an anvil and hammer without need for a screw press. In the early days those were the implements Hull had to work with and it was how silversmiths made silver tankards. Silver was certainly available - not to forget the Potosí silver was probably infiltrating the area and available providing access to a weaker and therefore cheaper alloy. The problem for us, as numismatic armchair detectives, is that all these suspicious coins need to have non-destructive metal analysis so we can separate “the sheep from the goats.” However, that might not help with Noe-13, -14, and -31 because they were so light that the forger would still make a profit if they were made of sterling and passed for a shilling.

This next is a tricky point. I agree that for a questionable coin to be a contemporaneous (coeval) counterfeit, by definition it would have to have existed during the period when the coins were current. We know that in 1711, genuine Mass silver abounded in NYC [*Feversham* hoard] and was also Boston shillings were circulating in Massachusetts beyond the Revolution into the Confederation period. Therefore, it would follow, that any false Mass silver coin could be termed a contemporaneous counterfeit if made while genuine Mass silver was still current which would be anytime up to the Revolution and probably prior to 1790. The only one that comes anywhere near to having a definite date is your Good Samaritan shilling from 1680 to 1725 – but that was not circulating currency. Noe lists some of the fabrications from 1854.

My experience with Mass silver is minimal – I only have three pieces [Oak Tree N-5, and Pine Trees N-1 and N-29] and so I have to speak from pictures and the borrowed experience of others. Your Noe-12 looks very well made and shares similarities with Noe-11, i.e. backwards N’s. It is light [by 14%] but then again it was in the ground for about 136 years. If indeed, it is from the Castine Hoard as reported, it would have to have been made no later than 1704 when the hoard was most likely hidden. Although there is only one known, it looks very authentic and by our definition would be contemporaneous with Hull’s coins. This one needs non-destructive analysis.

Noe-13, 14 and 31 are totally different from all Hull’s other coins and, since there was no other mint for genuine Mass silver, by exclusion they are fakes unless Hull used another set of punches exclusively on them. It has to be explained why all known examples of an entirely different design and come on “clipped” planchets. There are too many factors here to be a coincidence. In my book, I commented on them as follows:

Hodder described both Noe-13 and -14 being struck in a screw press on prepared planchets but from dies uncharacteristic of those used by Hull and Sanderson. The Noe-13 and -14 varieties are unusual in that all known examples come on clipped planchets but none have the same circumferential profile suggesting that each was first struck on a full planchet which was then cut down to its own individual contour. The other alternative is that a fragmented planchet was struck with full dies transferring only a portion of the design to a partial flan. Seven reported examples [of Noe-13 and -14] weigh an average of 43.85 ± 5.9 grains, or 61% of the authorized 72 grains. At this reduced weight, they would have been too large to pass for a shilling clipped down to a sixpence, since, on average, they would have been equivalent to 7.3d, Massachusetts money of account. The true nature of the elusive Noe-13 and -14 coins will be immensely aided after nondestructive metal analysis, such as X-ray fluorescence spectroscopy, determines their silver content, whether sterling or some weak alloy brewed up in a counterfeiter's crucible. However, a sterling content does not rule their being counterfeits because, being so light, they could still be struck at a profit even from fine silver. So basically we are just speculating until we have analyses done on these questionable piece.

In addition to the four mentioned above, there are others that are considered counterfeit by some: [See Bowers new book]

New England 6d: Noe-2B [? Old Noe-4] possibly a counterfeit but without good evidence.

Oak Tree 6d: Noe 17 and 18 and 19 but with no unanimity of opinion.

So to use an old chestnut, "the jury is still out" until metal analysis can be done on some of the suspicious pieces. So in summary, I think that both clippers and counterfeiters were at work on Massachusetts silver. These are my ideas.

Phil



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

It arrived!

1 message

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
to: [REDACTED]

Mon, Nov 1, 2010 at 3:53 PM

Dear Eric:

Thank you so much for the reprint and photocopies which arrived in today's mail!

I already had one half of the little 1750 notice but now I have both pages which are now mounted together in my notebook of broadsides. As for the large 1750 broadside, I had a 8x10 printed copy from some text which was very small and hard to read. Now I have the real thing!

The Audubon reprint was fascinating! You and your fellow Sherlock Holmes should be congratulated on your sleuthing!

Thanks again.

Best,

Phil



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Massachusetts silver

1 message

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
To: [REDACTED]

Fri, Nov 19, 2010 at 3:07 PM

Dear Phil:

ITEM I. I wish to correct a comment I made about the soon to appear book on Massachusetts silver by Salmon. I had said that I had no contact with him. Long ago he wrote me from his home in Arizona and requested a picture of my Pine Tree Noe 12. I sent it to him. He never asked for anything else or told me any more about his research.

ITEM !!. When you and I talked about Noe 13 Pine Tree you mentioned that it had to be about 1675 because of the smaller size rings of dots and planchets. I studied the matter further and found in the Kleeberg group of images of MA silver an almost complete example of Noe 13.. Previously I had seen images of only severely clipped pieces. Do you have any evidence that Noe 13 is counterfeit? Why did Crosby list it as a counterfeit. I think he had only seen about two of Noe 13 which were badly clipped.

There is no rush for you to answer.

Eric



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Alterations of Early Amerucan Paper money

1 message

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
to: [REDACTED]

Sun, Nov 28, 2010 at 2:57 PM

Dear Phil:

I am sending you a copy of my letter of congratulations to Kraljevich for his recent article in The Numismatist for November 2010. I thought you might still have time to include it in your opus either in the bibliography or text if you wish.. I realize that he did not refer to Franklin's spelling and type font use in spelling on Pennsylvania issues but that would have been too difficult to explain

Etic



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

My replies

1 message

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
to: [REDACTED]

Mon, Nov 29, 2010 at 6:04 PM

Dear Eric:

Attached is a long letter with my attempt to reply to your questions. I await your comments to the very intriguing questions raised by Noe-13 and -14.

Best regards,

Phil



Eric.doc
37K

Dear Eric:

Please excuse the delay in my response to your several messages but I've been working on them. First of all, thanks for your "heads-up" on John K's paper on altered paper money. I no longer get the *Numismatist* but Ray Williams sent me a copy which I'll read tonight. John is a good writer and I'm sure it will be of interest.

Item one:

Regarding my opus. The wheels are grinding at the ANS; Andy Meadows wanted to see a copy so he could get an idea of production costs. I sent him a newer version on a CD which contains updates based on the comments from you, Lou Jordan, and Charles Smith. He said, "I found your book absolutely riveting." I guess he likes it. He is an excellent proofreader, finding all sorts of little goofs that had escaped me. These little errors happens when I use the computer "cut and paste" function and leave some unwanted words dangling.

Andy had a question involving the title. At your earlier suggestion I corrected "Counterfeiting" in the title to "Counterfeit Money" to become *From Crime to Punishment: Counterfeit Money in Colonial and Pre-Federal North America*. This was a very appropriate change. Andy says that since I discuss other counterfeit and altered fiscal instruments, such as lottery tickets, cut coins, imitations, altered paper, etc., he suggested that the word "Money" in the title was not inclusive enough and something more should be added. I understand what he means. I have no real problem with "Money" as it stands, since "money" can mean all varieties of "wealth." How would *From Crime to Punishment: Counterfeit **Wealth** in Colonial and Pre-Federal North America* sound? What do you think?

Item two:

You wrote in a prior email: My tiny 1748 -- 50 pamphlet is still in the bank vault but I found a broadside of the legislative exchange rates of 1749 legislation. I will make a photocopy of it in pieces and send it to you. I hope that will help.

I found you already sent this to me years ago, so don't go to any trouble.

Item three:

I've been doing a lot of work on Noe-13 and -14. In fact you are a mind-reader. I was actually in the process of writing about it when I received your message on the same subject.

You wrote: When you and I talked about Noe 13 Pine Tree you mentioned that it had to be about 1675 because of the smaller size rings of dots and planchets. I studied the matter further and found in the Kleeberg group of images of MA silver an almost complete example of Noe 13.. Previously I had seen images of only severely clipped pieces. Do you have any evidence that Noe 13 is counterfeit? Why did Crosby list it as a counterfeit. I think he had only seen about two of Noe 13 which were badly clipped.

I don't see where Crosby discusses it in detail. The Kleeberg coin image [#107 in 1991 COAC] is very interesting. Although it is larger and less clipped than some, its weight is identical with all the other clipped examples. You will see how this adds credibility to my idea these are counterfeit!

In this little table are the weights of all the 13 and 14 examples I can find. The Kleeberg coin, larger in diameter, is number 3 in my list and is from Noe's book and the Mass Historical Society.

number	Noe	Grains	provenance
1	13	51.2	Hain #129, ex Vlack
2	13	47.2	Roper #33
3	13	47.6	Noe p. 34, MHS
4	13	39.2	Ford/Boyd vol. 12, #105
5	14	38.2	Hain #130
6	14	46.8	Noe p. 35, Yale
7	14	46.6	Noe p. 35, Yale
8	13	43.7	Norweb #1204
9	13	45.5	Eliasberg (2010) #2024
10	13	34.0	ANS 1955.83.1
11	13	39.7	ANS 1964.66.1
12	14	42.3	Stearns 12/2/66 #89 ex Breen

Average of all 43.5 ± 4.9

Average Noe-13 = 43.5 ± 5.6

Average Noe-14 = 43.5 ± 4.9

Median all = 44.6

This is what I wrote in my current draft of the book:

Michael Hodder described both Noe-13 and -14 as being struck in a screw press on prepared planchets but from dies uncharacteristic of those used by Hull and Sanderson.¹ Numismatists have drawn attention to inconsistencies in the Massachusetts silver series such as the backwards “N” and different letter punches as a possible indication of forgery. This assumption does not take into account that Hull and Sanderson documented at least eight others working at their mint during its span of operation either as apprentices or journeymen, including Sanderson's three sons. This could explain minor differences in artistic expression among the coins, particularly when die-cutting was performed by an experienced journeyman with his own tools, and not necessarily the blunder of a novice.²

The Noe-13 and -14 varieties are unusual in that all known examples come on clipped planchets but none seem to have the same circumferential profile suggesting that each was first struck on a full planchet and then the post-emission coin was cut down to the specified weight and its own individual contour. This procedure would be unwieldy so an alternative might have been that each planchet was pre-weighed and struck with full dies transferring only a portion of the design to simulate clipping.³ Twelve reported examples weigh an average of 43.5 ± 4.9 grains, or about 60% of the authorized 72

¹ *Hain Sale*, pp. 98, 99.

² These apprenticeships are documented by Jordan in *Hull*, pp. 135-39.

³ Taxay, *Catalogue*, p. 6.

grains. With this consistency in weight, the chances are overwhelming they were purposefully made at their 43.5 grains and not randomly clipped in circulation and coincidentally survived with almost identical results. At 43.5 grains, they would have been too heavy to pass for a shilling clipped down to a sixpence, since, on average, they would have been equivalent to $7\frac{1}{4}$ d, Massachusetts money of account. Discovery of the true nature of the elusive Noe-13 and -14 coins will be immensely aided by the determination of their silver content, whether sterling or some weak alloy compounded in a counterfeiter's crucible. However, sterling content alone does not rule out forgeries since, being so light, they would still have been profitable if passed and received by tale as light shillings. As far as clipped specie is concerned, by the end of the 1600s, coins cut down to the average dimension and weight of the twelve existing Noe-13 and -14 examples would no longer have been acceptable by tale but would have been received by weight, just like Spanish-American silver. These would have been too light to have passed at the rate of a Spanish-American one-*real* in the vicinity of 52 grains. One might speculate, if an analysis finds they are of good silver, it is possible they could have been minted prior to the 1690s, or while the mint was operational, when they could have been uttered by tale as lightweight shillings and any further clippings sold as bullion. If less than sterling, they could have been made at any time to pass, with a profit, either by tale or weight. A metal analysis may tell the story.

My idea is that, no matter what the planchet size, all this dozen sample weigh the same suggesting that [1] they were struck by full dies on planchets pre-sized to 43.5 ± 4.9 grains, or [2] they were cut to desired weight after being struck. It is impossible for me to believe that by coincidence all the coins of these two varieties were randomly clipped to such a consistent weight after release into circulation. So the presence of a larger planchet [Kleeberg, Noe, MHS] would show that pre-emission weight was the key factor and not planchet size.

Now the big thing: Robert Hoge is going to do specific gravity determinations on the two ANS examples! This simple test won't tell the composition but will rule in or out whether they are sterling at 10.3 –10.4. Only platinum and gold alloys would be heavier.

Item four:

Now to the other issue – from another of your emails:

At the present time I am of the belief that no contemporary silver counterfeits were struck or exist because as I told you previously clipping was so simple that no one would waste his time to cut false dies, getting a press to strike coins, buying the silver, hammering out the strip, clipping out the planchets and putting the struck coins in circulation.

What you say is true to a point. A 43 grain \pm clipped Mass silver could possibly pass for a Spanish-American one-*real* cob [52 grains] if one did not bother to weigh it. Towards the end of the 1600s, and certainly after the mint closed in 1682, Spanish-American silver was starting to pass by weight so gradually clipped coins were no longer accepted by tale. So when the Noe-13 family were no longer passed by tale, one would have $7\frac{1}{4}$ d of a clipped coin in one hand and $4\frac{3}{4}$ d of clippings in the other. No profit there, unless they were not sterling-quality silver! Robert will tell us!

The other thing is, Noe-13 could be sterling silver if they were still passing by tale and someone was dumb enough to take them for a shilling.

So – I'm waiting with baited breath for Robert's reply!

I hope you and yours had an enjoyable Thanksgiving. We went to our neighbors who are direct descendants of Governor John Bradford of the Plymouth Colony.

Best regards,
Phil



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Season's Greetings

3 messages

to: [REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>

Sun, Dec 19, 2010 at 4:34 PM

Dear Eric:

An updated progress note. I was able to get a copy of John Kraljevich's article which I incorporated into my chapter. Thank you for the addition.

A great surprise last week! I received a communication from Christopher Salmon at the suggestion of the ANS. His book is due out soon and I believe the intent was that I add it to my references also. A demonstration copy of his book was at C4; the plates are excellent. I had a brief look at it. He owns a Noe-13 he is going to have analyzed and that result will be of great interest. Do you have any questions that I can ask him for you?

I told you in my last message that Andy Meadows questioned the title of my book. What do you think? A title can't tell everything; I like the change in title you suggested.

Also Andy recommended another book by Sargent and Velde, *The Big Problem with Small Change*. Do you know it? I got it from the library. The authors are two economists who trace through history how small denominational currencies, i.e. copper tokens, were frequently problematic to their issuing governments. In some places, they seemed to fit the history to support their theories. Nonetheless, it was loaded with useful information.

I hope that you and yours have a Happy Holiday season. We are staying put in Maine and not wandering far from home.

My best regards,
Phil

to: [REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>

Mon, Dec 20, 2010 at 2:46 PM

Dear Phil:

Thank you for the holiday greetings. My other nice greetings included the new Xrays of my second vertebra. They showed that my fracture had not spread but had filled in to a great extent. My last Xrays I hope will be in April 2011 which will be over one year after my fall.

I hope you work out the title to your book to mutual satisfaction with ANS.

As to the Salmon book I would not have expected ANS to ask me about it. I believe I informed you that Tony Terranova looked at it after submission to the ANS and that Salmon previously had asked me for and I sent him an image of my Pine Tree Noe 12. If you can obtain for me a nice image and details of his Noe 13 which you say Salmon owns that would be great.

As to the small change book I will try to buy it. I am totally unaware of it.

I am astounded to learn that big corporations and Wall Street give to various Chambers of Commerce hundreds of millions of tax deductible dollars which are used for lobbying. Corruption seems to be standard.

We rarely go out of the house any more and await our eighth great grandchild. I hope at least one of them likes numismatics.

Eric

[Quoted text hidden]

Tue, Dec 21, 2010 at 12:34 PM

to: [REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>

Dear Eric:

Thanks so much for your reply. Below are answers to your questions and a few extra comments.

I hope you work out the title to your book to mutual satisfaction with ANS.

The reason I asked is that I value your suggestions.

If you can obtain for me a nice image and details of his Noe 13 which you say Salmon owns that would be great.

He said he has the Ford XII #105. The details and image are in the catalogue by Hodder. That's all I know. So far, no analysis of its composition.

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You mean none of your family have been bitten by the numismatic bug?

Now my letter.

I've been keeping in touch with Jim Spilman especially since Al Hoch died. He sounds very lonely in the nursing home. He hasn't really told me all his problems but I don't ask either.

We are all waiting for the December CNL which is at the printers.

Phil

Again - my best to you and yours.



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Season's Greetings

3 messages

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]> Sun, Dec 19, 2010 at 4:34 PM
To: [REDACTED]

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We are all waiting for the December CNL which is at the printers.

Phil

Again - my best to you and yours.



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Good morning

4 messages

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
To: [REDACTED]

Mon, Dec 27, 2010 at 9:51 AM

Good Morning Eric:

How is your weather today? We are currently having a blizzard.

Quite by serendipity I reread something yesterday in an article I've had for many years written by M.A. Stickney in the *Essex Institute Historical Collections*. This may apply to your Noe-12.

Stickney reported that most of the coins from the Castine Hoard were purchased by John Warren, an Englishman and coin and antiquity dealer on Tremont Street. Stickney copied a notice from the *Boston Daily Advertiser* of July 14, 1841. He later moved to [293 Washington Street](#) until his death. The remainder of his collection was sold to some Institution in Connecticut. Warren sold his Pine-Tree shillings for \$1. As I said, this could be the provenance of your Noe-12.

Do you want the newspaper citations? I can get them at the University.

Best,
Phil

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
To: [REDACTED]

Mon, Dec 27, 2010 at 3:26 PM

Dear Phil:

My daughter and her husband had a bridge playing cruise scheduled to leave Fort Lauderdale FL on December 26, 2010 at 4 PM. They live in New York City and scheduled Delta flights for early morning that day via Atlanta. Atlanta airport was closed due to a gigantic snow storm there and about 500 flights thru there were canceled the day before including theirs. They found that from Kennedy instead of La Guardia there was a JET BLUE flight direct to Fort Lauderdale on Xmas night some time. Thank goodness they were able to stop partying and reduce to carry on luggage for the cruise. They got to Lauderdale long past the middle of the night. They found an overnight bed facility there and made the boat early. Whether they have enough bridge opponents I have not yet heard. The security would not let my family carry a snow shovel on the plane as they made need it if the boat needs paddles ..

Thank you for the Noe 12 information. I do not think I have all that you found and would appreciate it if you send it to me at your convenience. It sounds wonderful and I need it if Mr. Salmon states anything to support his alleged opinion. I am planning to get Noe 12 out of the bank vault to have tests made at Washington University Earth and Planetary Science lab. Thank you again. Eric

[Quoted text hidden]

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
To: [REDACTED]

Mon, Dec 27, 2010 at 5:12 PM

In a message dated 12/27/2010 3:26:26 P.M. Eastern Standard Time,
[REDACTED] writes:

I am planning to get Noe 12 out of the bank vault to have tests made at Washington University Earth and Planetary Science lab.

I'm snowed in right now but will get to the University of Maine for their newspaper file and find out about Mr. Warren. Do you have a Noe-13 or -14 to test at the same time?
Best regards,
Phil

to: [REDACTED]

Tue, Dec 28, 2010 at 5:59 PM

Great Phil:

I do not own either Noe 13 or Noe 14. I believe that Salmon bought the Ford specimen as you may know and after his book is released we can ask him to have it studied and tested; If you know another source that would be helpful.

Eric

[Quoted text hidden]



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Good morning

4 messages

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]> Mon, Dec 27, 2010 at 9:51 AM
To: [REDACTED]

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How is your weather today? We are currently having a blizzard.

Quite by serendipity I reread something yesterday in an article I've had for many years written by M.A. Stickney in the *Essex Institute Historical Collections*. This may apply to your Noe-12.

Stickney reported that most of the coins from the Castine Hoard were purchased by John Warren, an Englishman and coin and antiquity dealer on Tremont Street. Stickney copied a notice from the *Boston Daily Advertiser* of July 14, 1841. He later moved to [293 Washington Street](#) until his death. The remainder of his collection was sold to some Institution in Connecticut. Warren sold his Pine-Tree shillings for \$1. As I said, this could be the provenance of your Noe-12.

Do you want the newspaper citations? I can get them at the University.

Best,
Phil

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]> Mon, Dec 27, 2010 at 3:26 PM
To: [REDACTED]

Dear Phil:

My daughter and her husband had a bridge playing cruise scheduled to leave Fort Lauderdale FL on December 26, 2010 at 4 PM. They live in New York City and scheduled Delta flights for early morning that day via Atlanta. Atlanta airport was closed due to a gigantic snow storm there and about 500 flights thru there were canceled the day before including theirs. They found that from Kennedy instead of La Guardia there was a JET BLUE flight direct to Fort Lauderdale on Xmas night some time. Thank goodness they were able to stop partying and reduce to carry on luggage for the cruise. They got to Lauderdale long past the middle of the night. They found an overnight bed facility there and made the boat early. Whether they have enough bridge opponents I have not yet heard. The security would not let my family carry a snow shovel on the plane as they made need it if the boat needs paddles ..

Thank you for the Noe 12 information. I do not think I have all that you found and would appreciate it if you send it to me at your convenience. It sounds wonderful and I need it if Mr. Salmon states anything to support his alleged opinion. I am planning to get Noe 12 out of the bank vault to have tests made at Washington University Earth and Planetary Science lab. Thank you again. Eric

[Quoted text hidden]

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]> Mon, Dec 27, 2010 at 5:12 PM
To: [REDACTED]

In a message dated 12/27/2010 3:26:26 P.M. Eastern Standard Time,
[REDACTED] writes:

I am planning to get Noe 12 out of the bank vault to have tests made at Washington University Earth and Planetary Science lab.

I'm snowed in right now but will get to the University of Maine for their newspaper file and find out about Mr. Warren. Do you have a Noe-13 or -14 to test at the same time?
Best regards,
Phil

Tue, Dec 28, 2010 at 5:59 PM

to: [REDACTED]

Great Phil:

I do not own either Noe 13 or Noe 14. I believe that Salmon bought the Ford specimen as you may know and after his book is released we can ask him to have it studied and tested; If you know another source that would be helpful.

Eric

[Quoted text hidden]



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

help

2 messages

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
To: [REDACTED]

Wed, Dec 29, 2010 at 4:39 PM

Dear Eric:

I've been delegated to ask you whether or not the photo in the latest CNL #144 of Al Hoch is actually a picture of you? Did you two look that much alike? Oliver was supplied the photo by Charles Davis, and Oliver, not having ever met either you or Hoch, believed what he was told. I can't help him except to say I thought the picture was of you since I never met Hoch either.

Help!

Phil

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
To: [REDACTED]

Thu, Dec 30, 2010 at 5:47 PM

Dear Phil:

I am not accustomed to looking at myself in the mirror but the alleged image of Al Hoch in CNL # 144 looks so much like me that it probably is me from the past. Please try to find another picture of Al Hoch so he does not roll over in his grave for having my obverse. I think he was also a graduate of MIT and perhaps we both acquired the same looks because of the same training. If you need further proof try Pete Smith or some one who knew Al. Perhaps the US government has a picture. Does someone in Al's family have a picture?

I was delighted to learn more about you in the same CNL. Maybe you are lucky not to have known me earlier.

Now the primary item in CNL 144 is a complete Part 1 of your counterfeiting opus .It is really marvelous. Is CNL planning to do anything more with any of your opus? They published the full text of Part 1, not a summary. Is ANS going to publish your book right away as that seems to be unclear? You will recall that Crosby had several sections of his book published in the Journal, causing lack of some potential subscribers because they already had the sections they wanted..I wrote this up for Hoch when he reprinted Crosby. Do you think the CNL publicity will help your sales? Does ANS plan to tell the public when it is going to be available? Tell me if I can be of help through someone else. .

Happy New Year and many more wonderful years ahead.

Eric

[Quoted text hidden]



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

help

2 messages

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]> Wed, Dec 29, 2010 at 4:39 PM

To: [REDACTED]

Dear Eric:

I've been delegated to ask you whether or not the photo in the latest CNL #144 of Al Hoch is actually a picture of you? Did you two look that much alike? Oliver was supplied the photo by Charles Davis, and Oliver, not having ever met either you or Hoch, believed what he was told. I can't help him except to say I thought the picture was of you since I never met Hoch either.

Help!

Phil

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]> Thu, Dec 30, 2010 at 5:47 PM

To: [REDACTED]

Dear Phil:

I am not accustomed to looking at myself in the mirror but the alleged image of Al Hoch in CNL # 144 looks so much like me that it probably is me from the past. Please try to find another picture of Al Hoch so he does not roll over in his grave for having my obverse. I think he was also a graduate of MIT and perhaps we both acquired the same looks because of the same training. If you need further proof try Pete Smith or some one who knew Al. Perhaps the US government has a picture. Does someone in Al's family have a picture?

I was delighted to learn more about you in the same CNL. Maybe you are lucky not to have known me earlier.

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Happy New Year and many more wonderful years ahead.

Eric

[Quoted text hidden]



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Willow Tree over NE Mass shilling

1 message

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
To: [REDACTED]

Sun, Jan 16, 2011 at 2:24 PM

Dear Phil:

Yesterday I had a nice discussion with Lou Jordan about the above. I asked about how the determination was made that the coin was a forgery. He told me that another such coin was submitted to Dave Bowers after the discovery coin was written up. He was unaware of any publication that the coin or coins were false. I told him that I would contact you about the matter.

I would like to speak to you by telephone. If you would be nice enough to call me promptly I would appreciate it. I will call you if you will tell me what telephone number to call you at this time. Eric



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

A discovery

1 message

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
To: [REDACTED]

Mon, Jan 17, 2011 at 11:35 AM

Hello Eric and Lou:

It is OK for me to be slightly dyslexic but there is no excuse for my being stupid!

Yesterday Eric asked me to recheck my files and I looked at the *Collections of the Essex Institute* which I had been consulting all last week. In it, Matthew A. Stickney [of Brasher doubloon fame] had a serialized paper on "American Currency." I had looked at this so many times, but as I was preparing a copy for Eric of the findings from the Castine Hoard that were sold in Boston in the 1840s, I saw something I had completely overlooked for 20 years!

Stickney writes in great detail how he bought a number of Castine coins from a Mr. John Warren and among them was a 1652 Potosí eight-reales cob with an **NE counterstamp** as per the Oct 8, 1672 edict to restamp all Spanish silver! Since this coin was placed in the ground between 1672 and 1705 [latest date for the hoard to have been planted] and removed in 1840, it can't be a modern-day fake as is the one in the ANS collection. He described it in great detail. Where is it today? The ANS contrivance is dated 1663.

It could well be that Eric's Noe-12 could have been among those others that Stickney bought. Stickney's piece would have arrived in Castine between 1672 and 1691 [the newest coin in the hoard that we know of.]

I'll send a hard copy of this to Eric along with the 1859 write-up by Williamson. In the meantime, here is Stickney in a download.

Phil

2 attachments

Stickney p 2.jpg
590K



Stickney p2.jpg
620K

Darby; quite sudden and unexpected; preparing for it; we wait only for a wind.

11th—Went to Cambridge to get my diploma; as I came out of Cambridge heard of the glorious news of the Surrender of Quebec. I brought it first to Salem. *Great Rejoicing.*

15—News of the peace in Europe.

19th—Fine, fair weather. Wind N. W. Sailed from Salem. May I be in the care of God throughout this voyage. (The remainder of the journal narrates the occurrences on the voyage to Gibraltar.)

NOTES ON AMERICAN CURRENCY—No. 6.

BY M. A. STICKNEY.

In 1840, a farmer, Capt. Stephen Grindle, in the vicinity of Castine, Maine, had occasion to excavate the top of a ledge, and on removing the earth,* found lying on the top of the rock, a quantity of ancient coin, of pure silver, amounting to about \$600.

They consisted of a large amount of Spanish Cobb money, and a great number of Pine-tree shillings, with coins of France, Spain, and other countries,† in fine order, and many of

* An article on the discovery of the coins found at Castine, was published in the Boston Daily Advertiser, July 17, 1841, taken from the Belfast Signal. Also, a more extended account in the Maine Hist Soc. Coll., Vol. 6, page 105. By Joseph Williamson, Esq.

† Most of these coins, valuable to collectors, found at Castine, were purchased by John Warren, dealer in marine shells, minerals, paintings, engravings, gems, coins, and other articles of antiquity. He was an Englishman, at one time a wealthy brewer, and kept his carriage, but becoming reduced in property, came to Boston with a small stock of coins, shells, &c. He established himself on Tremont Street, in an old building, afterwards removed, on the erection of the Museum. He was there in 1840,—I cannot tell how much sooner,—and it is likely was the first dealer in old coins in Boston, and perhaps in the U. S. He removed from Tremont Street to 293 Washington Street, up-stairs, where he continued till his death, which happened a few years

after of beautiful workmanship. They were supposed to have been buried by Baron de St. Castin.

The earliest coin was one of John IV., King of Portugal, 1630–36, and it is said none after 1688; most of them were of a date long previous to that period. This large parcel of coins showed the specie circulation here before 1688, and the proportions of each country. It appears from Mr. Williamson's account of the old coins, found at Castine, that there was but one coin of England found in the collection. The reason is clear, the exportation of the coins of England being strictly forbidden by Acts of Parliament. The early settlers of her American Colonies must, in consequence, have come without them, and probably with very little of that of any other nation.

Wampum, and other representations of specie, were used as currency. The furs, and other commodities, sent by the first settlers to England, brought no return of specie, the balance of trade being always against them. The little specie they obtained from other countries, was also continually leaving them for England.

It was to stop, and retain it in this country, that the Massachusetts Mint was established, in 1652. It was different with the exportation of our fish to Spain, a considerable portion of the returns being specie. The coins of Holland were early introduced by our trade with the Dutch settlement at New York.

The coins of France, from almost the first settlement of New England, were current, being most of them introduced by an illicit trade carried on with her Colonies. From the parcel of coins found at Castine, I obtained at the time, many fine specimens of France, Spain, and the Pine-tree money, and one of them,

since, when his whole collection was sold, at private sale, to some Institution, I believe in Connecticut. (His price for the Pine-tree shilling was \$1.) Most of the collectors in this vicinity have more or less of them in their collections.

Historical Collections of
The Essex Institute Vol 2 (1860) p. 253

which I have always considered the most valuable (and perhaps unique,) in my collection, a piece of eight, coined at the mint of Potosi, 1652. It will be seen from the description I shall give of it, that the second coinage of the Massachusetts money, as regards the beaded circles, enclosing the legend and device, and the Anno before the date, are nearly the same as on the New England coins, showing that it might have been, in those respects, a pattern for their coins. I do not know of the Anno being placed before the date on any other coins. It is also a very interesting coin in another respect, being stamped with N E., showing it to be one of the last issue of the silver currency of Massachusetts, ordered to be issued by the Court, Oct. 8, 1672:

"Whereas peeces of eight are of more value to carry out of the country then they will yield to mint into our coyne, by reason whereof peeces of eight which might else come to coyn- ing are carried out of the country, it is therefore ordered by this Court & the authority thereof, that all peeces of eight that are full weight and good siluer, that is, six shillings of New England money, of Mexico, sevil and pillar and so all lesser peeces of each sort, shall pass in this jurisdiction as current as our own money peeces of eight, at six shillings a peece, & all lesser peeces proportionably thereunto, provided that all such peeces that shall passe in this jurisdiction have a stampe affix't vpon them, wch shall be N E., to euidence that they are of right allay & due weight, as an addition to the sayd lawe, be it ordered and enacted by this Court & the authority thereof, that peeces of eight vnder the weight of six shillings shall likewise be passable for so much of New England money as they shall weigh, and that it be impressed vpon the stampe how much each peece doth weigh in legible figures wth the other letters on ye same, & of the same alloy."

The coin in my possession, weighs 17 pennyweights, the weight required, and is in a fine state of preservation, having the appearance of being coined by powerful machinery.

This Piastre of eight Reals, Plate Currency, (called on that account a piece of eight,) has on its obverse, near its edge, a beaded circle, to prevent clipping, the legend, "PHILIPVS III. D. G. HISPANIARVM REX, -|-". In its field a shield surmounted by a regal coronet, first and third quarters, castles, the Arms of Castile, second and fourth, Lions, the Arms of Leon, in a bend at the base of the shield, a Pomegranate, the Arms of Granada; on the left the Arabic numeral 8, its value, and on the right of the shield, 52, an abbreviation of its date. There are other marks, which I am not able to explain. On the first quarter of the shield appears the stamp N. E., similar to that on the first coinage of the N. E. money, a beaded circle encloses the field of the coin; reverse, the beaded circles, the same as on the obverse, legend, E L. PERV. -|- POTOSI, ANNO, 1652. In the field, two upright pillars, with coronets, instead of capitols, and above them a regal coronet; at their base flows a representation of the Mediterranean Sea, and across the coin the inscription, "PLVS VLTRA," "more beyond." The pillars are supposed to represent the Pillars of Hercules. The Arabic numeral 8, between the coronets, its value, IIII, on the right of the shield, the reigning king, and other marks not easy to explain. This coin shows, that, different from what all other writers I have seen have stated,† that the shield was actually put on part of the coins struck by Spain, in her South American Colonies.

† The Rev. Edward Clarke, in letters on the Spanish nation, written at Madrid, 1760-61, page 273, says: "In regard to their silver specie, in the first place observe that it has no impress of any royal head; that whenever it has a shield or coat of arms on it, it is coined in Old Spain, if it be struck before the year 1733."

408 Jan 2



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

in the mail

1 message

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
To: [REDACTED]
Cc: [REDACTED]

Fri, Jan 21, 2011 at 10:38 AM

Dear Eric:

Before the blizzard hit last night, I mailed you a priority package with my file of materials about the dispersal of the Castine hoard. The newspaper clippings were provided by Lou Jordan.

Do you know the provenance of your Noe-12? According to the facts in these references, it would appear your coin is from the late 1600s. Although it may be a contemporaneous counterfeit, it would not have been made in that era to beguile collectors. I can't wait for its analysis.

The snow is piling up and it will be 0° tonight so it is light and fluffy.

Best,
Phil



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Lou's introduction

1 message

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
To: [REDACTED]

Mon, Jan 24, 2011 at 1:35 PM

Hello Eric;

You had asked me to send you a copy of the Forward that Lou Jordan prepared for my book. He sent the first draft today which I'm relaying onto you. It is enclosed in a download.

I hope you are staying warm!

Best,

Phil

**EditorsIntro.Draft.doc**

35K

Numismatists have long recognized the pervasive presence of counterfeiting in colonial America. Initially, collectors considered counterfeits to be worthless items that should be avoided. One needed to be able to recognize illicit coins, paper currency and fiscal documents so such unlawful items did not inadvertently slip into one's collection, just as one needed to be on the lookout for modern fabrications posing as original colonial issues. We can gauge the numismatic interest in counterfeit coins by reviewing the attitude toward the Machin's Mills mint in Newburgh, New York, long known to be an issuer of unauthorized coppers. In Sylvester Crosby's influential text, *The Early Coins of America*, published in 1875, the mint at Machin's Mills is described in the chapter on Vermont rather than in the chapter on New York. Crosby explained that "the mint had no legal connection with that of Vermont," but since a business relationship existed between the two mints, the discussion of that mint most appropriately fit into his chapter on Vermont. In other words, Crosby did not have an interest in the Machin's Mills operation as an independent unauthorized mint, but was only interested in their activities insofar as it illuminated the history of an authorized mint. At the end of his discussion of Machin's Mills, Crosby issued a warning to collectors that many pieces then classified as Connecticut coppers, as well as certain Vermont coppers and George III halfpence, may be counterfeits from this illegal operation.

It was not until the mid-twentieth century with the work of Harold Gillingham (1939) and the numerous monographs by Kenneth Scott (1950-60), particularly his general textbook, *Counterfeiting in Colonial America* from 1957, that counterfeiting became a focus of research. These biographical studies used court records and newspaper accounts to identify the counterfeiters in the various colonies and to uncover their associates and operations, giving us our first detailed insights into the world of colonial era counterfeiting.

Starting about 1960 colonial numismatists began looking at counterfeits with excitement, particularly the coppers thought to have been produced at the Machin's Mills mint. In 1959, Eric Newman published an article on Machin's Mills and by 1974 Robert Vlack had issued two plates illustrating the coppers he suspected to have been produced at that facility. Work was also underway on counterfeit state coppers, with essays like Walter Breen's 1976 discussion on the legal and illegal mints in Connecticut. Much of this analysis was based on visual examination of the coins, relying on stylistic and punch link evidence. By the 1980s, several numismatists were researching counterfeit and imitation coppers, most notably Gray Trudgen published a series of well-researched studies in the *Colonial Newsletter* on Machin's Mills, using both documents that illuminated the history of the individuals working at the mint and analyzing of coin varieties using advanced techniques of photograph print overlays. Simultaneously, work was underway on counterfeit paper money. The most complete listing of counterfeit paper money is found in Eric Newman's *The Early Paper Money of America*, first edition 1967 (fifth edition 2008).

Although the present work uses these studies, it is neither biographical nor is it a catalogue of counterfeit varieties. Rather it is a numismatic and historical analysis of

counterfeiting focusing on the objects being counterfeited. In 1993, Phil published his seminal monograph, *Money of the American Colonies and Confederations: A Numismatic, Economic and Historical Correlation*. This work explained colonial coinage in terms of economic history. From the macroeconomic perspective he discussed what coins were in circulation and how they were used, thus placing the coinage in an historical context. From the microeconomic perspective he explained the importance of coin weight as a fundamental factor in the profitability and success of a mint and from this perspective was able to classify varieties by weight distribution thus providing new insights on minting techniques and possible counterfeits. Since the publication of this work, Phil has continued to analyze historical evidence and collect data on counterfeit coinage. With Charles W. Smith, Phil has also work on a series of statistical analyses related to the distribution of counterfeits and described into how such coins were produced; they also addressed the questions of metal composition and weight loss from ground finds to more accurately analyze recovered coins. This new monograph incorporates these studies and places them in the broader context of the evolution of counterfeiting during the eras of colonial and Confederation America.

The text does not focus on individuals or on specific mints. Rather, we are given a magisterial overview of the subject. Unlike many numismatic guides it does not focus on what to collect, but explains why these coins are historically important. We discover the variety of illegal activities that fall under the general classification of counterfeiting which include the actual forgery of money, clipping, debasing or otherwise altering the value of money and related fiscal documents. We also learn about the specific processes for counterfeiting coins and paper money. Particularly noteworthy are the carefully researched discussions on the importation of counterfeit British coppers and domestic counterfeiting of coppers in America during the Confederation. These essays put the entire history of small change in America during the eighteenth-century into historical perspective. I have been pleased to assist in some small way in bringing this masterly work to fruition.

Lou Jordan
January 2011



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

A puzzlement

2 messages

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
To: [REDACTED]

Thu, Jan 27, 2011 at 4:34 PM

Hello Eric:

While working on my Chapter Four in the section dealing with casting counterfeit coins, I referenced your article in COAC #14, November 7, 1998, about counterfeit Massachusetts silver in 1784. I'm working on the composition of metal mixtures that counterfeiters would select for ease of flow, low melting points, color, etc.

On page 270, you cite the melting point of copper at 1100°F and show how antimony lowers the melting points of various blends of copper and antimony. You show how the addition of antimony is really very helpful. I couldn't figure it out until it occurred to me that perhaps these are Centigrade temperatures, and not Fahrenheit. Am I off-base? The point you make is so important, I want to be sure I'm correct.

I was very embarrassed earlier this week when I found in my 1993 book I made a real blooper about the composition of Bath metal.

Enjoy the snow!

Best,
Phil

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
To: [REDACTED]

Fri, Jan 28, 2011 at 2:33 PM

Dear Phil:

My unreliable recollection is that centigrade was the temperature that was used as the melting point of various metal mixtures. There is a chemistry book describing the melting point of various mixtures, the info of which was furnished to me by Professor Peter Gaspar of Washington University in St. Louis (chemistry department and close numismatic friend of mine) If you cannot find the book easily contact him on my behalf at [REDACTED] or

[REDACTED]
Eric

[Quoted text hidden]



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

A puzzlement

2 messages

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]> Thu, Jan 27, 2011 at 4:34 PM

To: [REDACTED]

Hello Eric:

While working on my Chapter Four in the section dealing with casting counterfeit coins, I referenced your article in COAC #14, November 7, 1998, about counterfeit Massachusetts silver in 1784. I'm working on the composition of metal mixtures that counterfeiters would select for ease of flow, low melting points, color, etc.

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I was very embarrassed earlier this week when I found in my 1993 book I made a real blooper about the composition of Bath metal.

Enjoy the snow!

Best,
Phil

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]> Fri, Jan 28, 2011 at 2:33 PM

To: [REDACTED]

Dear Phil:

My unreliable recollection is that centigrade was the temperature that was used as the melting point of various metal mixtures. There is a chemistry book describing the melting point of various mixtures, the info of which was furnished to me by Professor Peter Gaspar of Washington University in St. Louis (chemistry department and close numismatic friend of mine) If you cannot find the book easily contact him on my behalf at [REDACTED] or

[REDACTED]
Eric

[Quoted text hidden]



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

(no subject)

1 message

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
To: [REDACTED]

Fri, Jan 28, 2011 at 4:17 PM

With respect to Pine Tree Noe 12, I find that the John Kleeberg's description of Massachusetts coins on exhibit at ANS in 1991 in New York, described on page 196, item 106 the Noe 12 piece and states a part of the description of the Castine hoard source, William Eliot Woodward Sales, October 1863, Lot 2467.

I do not know what the description is of this lot and wonder if you have a way of getting that information easily. It would be of great help to me. This would certainly supplement some of the material you were kind enough to send me recently.

Thanks.

Eric



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Re: (no subject)

1 message

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
to: [REDACTED]

Fri, Jan 28, 2011 at 7:24 PM

In a message dated 1/28/2011 4:17:10 P.M. Eastern Standard Time,
[REDACTED] writes:

I do not know what the description is of this lot and wonder if you have a way of getting that information easily. It would be of great help to me. This would certainly supplement some of the material you were kind enough to send me recently.

Hello Eric:

I'll ask the ANS librarian to see if they have the catalogue. If they don't, then I'll ask the C4 group.

Thanks for the comments about Lou's introduction. You received exactly what he sent without any editing.

Regards,

Phil



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Re: (no subject)

1 message

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
To: [REDACTED]

Sun, Jan 30, 2011 at 5:49 PM

Dear Phil:

I was not clear enough in my request for the 1863 auction catalog which was transmitted by you to the librarian of ANS. It involves a Pine Tree Shilling which I hope is Noe 12. Thanks for your continued help. Eric

In a message dated 1/28/2011 6:24:13 P.M. Central Standard Time, [REDACTED] writes:

In a message dated 1/28/2011 4:17:10 P.M. Eastern Standard Time,
[REDACTED] writes:

I do not know what the description is of this lot and wonder if you have a way of getting that information easily. It would be of great help to me. This would certainly supplement some of the material you were kind enough to send me recently.

Hello Eric:

I'll ask the ANS librarian to see if they have the catalogue. If they don't, then I'll ask the C4 group.

Thanks for the comments about Lou's introduction. You received exactly what he sent without any editing.

Regards,
Phil



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

more

4 messages

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]> Mon, Jan 31, 2011 at 3:32 PM

To: [REDACTED]
Cc: [REDACTED]

Hi Eric:
Looking at it again, I think the name "Murray" refers to the lot below. What do you think?
Phil

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]> Mon, Jan 31, 2011 at 6:22 PM

To: [REDACTED]

Dear Phil:
I believe Murray applies to the Noe 12 as the buyer is at the bottom of each coin description. Please note that the name Murray also bought lot 2481 and is in the same position for that lot.
Now I think we should ask Ms. Hahn for full page 125 of the same auction sale because another pine tree shilling is listed (in part) as being from the Castine deposit. This shows that Castine pieces were tied to the sale.
Eric.

[Quoted text hidden]

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]> Mon, Jan 31, 2011 at 8:15 PM

To: [REDACTED]
Cc: [REDACTED]

Dear Eric:

Now I think we should ask Ms. Hahn for full page 125 of the same auction sale because another pine tree shilling is listed (in part) as being from the Castine deposit.

I'll ask her.

Also:
There are many numismatic items in *Historical Magazine*, some American colonial. and during the Confederation. It even mentions my 1792 Washington President in gold I believe.

Lou Jordan has that issue on microfilm and will get it to us in the next day or so. You will find that if anything was ever printed, Lou can get it!

Phil

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]> Mon, Jan 31, 2011 at 8:49 PM

To: [REDACTED]

Dear Phil;

As long as one of us (I prefer you) is going to ask Ms. Hahn for another page I wonder whether we should try to find out if any Spanish or other foreign silver coins stated to be from the Castine Hoard are in the auction. Bob Hoge would be glad to do it I believe Please also ask her for the title page as that may have info. Eric..

[Quoted text hidden]



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

more

4 messages

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]> Mon, Jan 31, 2011 at 3:32 PM

To: [REDACTED]
Cc: [REDACTED]

Hi Eric:
Looking at it again, I think the name "Murray" refers to the lot below. What do you think?
Phil

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]> Mon, Jan 31, 2011 at 6:22 PM

To: [REDACTED]

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Now I think we should ask Ms. Hahn for full page 125 of the same auction sale because another pine tree shilling is listed (in part) as being from the Castine deposit. This shows that Castine pieces were tied to the sale.
Eric.

[Quoted text hidden]

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]> Mon, Jan 31, 2011 at 8:15 PM

To: [REDACTED]
Cc: [REDACTED]

Dear Eric:

Now I think we should ask Ms. Hahn for full page 125 of the same auction sale because another pine tree shilling is listed (in part) as being from the Castine deposit.

I'll ask her.

Also:
There are many numismatic items in *Historical Magazine*, some American colonial. and during the Confederation. It even mentions my 1792 Washington President in gold I believe.

Lou Jordan has that issue on microfilm and will get it to us in the next day or so. You will find that if anything was ever printed, Lou can get it!

Phil

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]> Mon, Jan 31, 2011 at 8:49 PM

To: [REDACTED]

Dear Phil;

1/22/2019

Gmail - more

As long as one of us (I prefer you) is going to ask Ms. Hahn for another page I wonder whether we should try to find out if any Spanish or other foreign silver coins stated to be from the Castine Hoard are in the auction. Bob Hoge would be glad to do it I believe Please also ask her for the title page as that may have info. Eric..

[Quoted text hidden]



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

I forgot

1 message

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
to: [REDACTED]

Tue, Feb 1, 2011 at 1:03 PM

Dear Eric:

I forgot to ask you if you had any results on the analysis of your Noe-12. My fingers are crossed that it will be sterling.

Here's hoping.

Best,

Phil



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Noe 12 data

1 message

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
To: [REDACTED]

Wed, Feb 2, 2011 at 4:29 PM

Dear Phil:

What you have found at ANS on the background of the Noe 12 is nothing short of sensational. Not only did I get what I was looking for but more important conclusive data by serendipity. I will thank Sir Serendipity if I knew his address but I will thank Ms. Elizabeth Hahn. Perhaps you are Sir Serendipity and if so accept my appreciation and please furnish more of it in the future..

On what Lou has written for your opus he agreed to adjust for the slight change that I mentioned to him. He suggested that I include more about counterfeit paper money. What is the name of the little blurb I am supposed to write for you?.

Please go back to Castine since it is in your neighborhood and hire a numismatic mole,.

Eric

.



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

A reference

1 message

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
to: [REDACTED]

Wed, Feb 2, 2011 at 1:42 PM

Dear Eric:

I am in the process of adding your 1958 Centennial article as a footnote to Lou's "Editor's Foreward." He also mentioned your 1959 article on the Machin's Mills Mint with which I'm not familiar. I was confused on the dates and when he initially wrote 1959, I thought he meant your classic 1958 exposé which I know well.

Can you give me the reference to your article of 1959 on the mint for inclusion?

We are enjoying our blizzard! I won't attempt to do any clearing until it stops.

I was very pleased at the rapid assistance given by Elizabeth Hahn and look forward to seeing the *Historical Magazine* article from Lou and the results of your analysis of Noe-12. Who says numismatics is not exciting!!

Best,
Phil



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Castine

2 messages

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
To: [REDACTED]

Thu, Feb 3, 2011 at 3:18 PM

Dear Phil:

I believe you said that you found an error in the Noe article about the Castine Hoard. Are you in a position to tell me about it? Eric

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
To: [REDACTED]

Fri, Feb 4, 2011 at 9:38 AM

In a message dated 2/3/2011 3:18:46 P.M. Eastern Standard Time, [REDACTED] writes:

Dear Phil:

I believe you said that you found an error in the Noe article about the Castine Hoard. Are you in a position to tell me about it? Eric

Hello Eric:

One error was that #7 [p. 10] is a sixpence which he labeled as #8 on plate I. And #8 on p. 10, a shilling, is plated as #7. It was just a matter that the images for #7 and #8 described in the text on p. 10 were reversed on plate I.

This is not an error *per se*, but documents from Castine show that #24 and #25 were added to Dr. Stevens's original collection 1865 and 1866 and were not part of the group of 17 that he selected in 1841. This is obvious because they were dated 1768 and 1769 and are outside the hoard.

Also on p. 7, the last paragraph needs fixing. On line 6, both #24 and #25 have to be rejected because of date and the documentation that they were added in 1865 and 1866. We don't know which one was added when. The third line from bottom should read: "which follows, being Nos. 3, 8, 9, 10, 11, 23, 24, and 25." He says #8 in the text [p. 10] should be rejected [which is true] - but recall he has his images mixed up and this appears as shilling #7 [plate I] that has to go. But #9 is OK because it is a Noe-29 that was from the hoard but given separately from the Stevens grant. This donation was separate but well documented. The others rejected as part of the hoard were property of the Maine Historical Society that were added by dribs and drabs over the years. So we can document 17 originals plus the Noe-29 as from the hoard. Of these, the MHS has 17 in their collection and #9 belongs to the Wilson Museum in Castine.

I hope this is not as clear as mud.

Best,
Phil



Eric Newman <

Question

1 message

to: [REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>

Sun, Feb 13, 2011 at 3:43 PM

Dear Eric:

Charles [Skip] Smith is in the process of writing an article on Dr. Thomas Hall and is looking for the date of his birth. We know he died suddenly in May 1909 but no birth date has been published. Do you happen to have this fact in your library? It would be appreciated.

I hope all is well with you and yours. I'm waiting with baited breath re: the analysis of Noe-12.

Best,
Phil



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Dr. Hall

1 message

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
to: [REDACTED]

Sat, Feb 19, 2011 at 10:16 AM

Dear Eric:

The birth date of Dr. Thomas Hall was located. Call off the search!

Many thanks.

Phil



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

A question

3 messages

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]> Mon, Feb 28, 2011 at 10:46 AM
To: [REDACTED]

Hello again:

A friend of mine has the same Massachusetts \$20 counterfeit of May 5, 1780, which you have illustrated on p. 470 of your 5th edition. We have also seen another one of those bills from an old Heritage auction. What we would like to know is the translation of the vertical stamp on the counterfeits. All of them seem to have smudged reddish-yellow ink which is impossible to read except for an occasional letter.

Any thoughts?

Best regards,
Phil

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]> Mon, Feb 28, 2011 at 5:25 PM
To: [REDACTED]

Dear Phil: The smudged red ink counterstamp reads INTEREST PAID ONE YEAR . Eric
[Quoted text hidden]

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]> Mon, Feb 28, 2011 at 6:13 PM
To: [REDACTED]
Cc: [REDACTED]

Dear Eric:

Thanks so much. In our naïveté we thought it was an indication it was a counterfeit.
Phil



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Henry Dawkins

2 messages

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
To: [REDACTED]

Mon, Feb 28, 2011 at 1:23 PM

Hello Eric:

Me again.

By a series of coincidences, a friend of mine obtained a counterfeit Connecticut 40s of May 10, 1775, such as you illustrate on p. 469 that was faked by Henry Dawkins. My friend also has the counterfeit May 5, 1780 Massachusetts \$20 note I just asked you about.

As you report, the legitimate Mass \$20 of 1780 uses the reverse engraving of the January 14, 1779 \$3 done by Dawkins after he was released for the Connecticut offense and engaged to work for the government.

What is so ironic is that Dawkins, the counterfeiter, went straight after his Connecticut escapade but now some other crook is counterfeiting his legitimate 1779 Continental and 1780 Massachusetts work!

I was going to use this series of events in my chapter on counterfeiting paper money. I'm getting a book on Dawkins because he sounds so interesting. You did not mention him in connection with the 1779 Continental Currency but just under Connecticut and Massachusetts. Do you have any other vignettes about him?

Best,

Phil

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
To: [REDACTED]

Mon, Feb 28, 2011 at 5:04 PM

Hello Phil:

It is obvious that several engravers seemed to work for whoever hired them, whether for a government or counterfeiter. You raise an interesting point that both positions did not bother them as long as they were paid. I have done no more work on the subject than I put in my book, but call your attention to J. Smither sculp engraved his name on PA 40 shillings 4/3/72, 12/8/75, and 4/25/76. I have a faint recollection that he too might have been a counterfeiter mentioned in somebody's writing but I am not sure.

Perhaps you can google up "J. Smither" and find something. Keep me in the loop.

Eric

[Quoted text hidden]



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

A question

3 messages

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]> Mon, Feb 28, 2011 at 10:46 AM
To: [REDACTED]

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Best regards,

Phil

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To: [REDACTED]

Dear Phil: The smudged red ink counterstamp reads INTEREST PAID ONE YEAR . Eric

[Quoted text hidden]

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]> Mon, Feb 28, 2011 at 6:13 PM
To: [REDACTED]
Cc: [REDACTED]

Dear Eric:

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Phil



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Henry Dawkins

2 messages

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to: [REDACTED]

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Perhaps you can google up "J. Smither" and find something. Keep me inn the loop. Eric

[Quoted text hidden]



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

(no subject)

1 message

to: [REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>

Sat, Mar 12, 2011 at 10:36 AM

Hello Eric:

I just learned something interesting about Old and New (1737) (three-fold) Tenor from an article published in 1859. **It might be more accurate to say that "something interesting about Old and New (1737) (three-fold) Tenor" has finally penetrated my thick skull.** You raised this is a point in your book but its significance never dawned on me.

A 1859 writer said that Old Tenor was **legal tender** for everything and that the New Tenor excluded certain import duties, etc. and by definition was **not legal tender**. The government had to have some flow of silver into their coffers to meet other obligations that required only hard money and thus required silver income to pay these obligations.

What I find interesting is that both Old Tenor and Second New Tenor bills were issued in 1740. I would have thought that all Old Tenor notes would have been redeemed but I guess they circulated together.

Two questions: [1] did Old, New and Second New Tenor notes all circulate together or were earlier issues phased out when the new ones arrived? I know that computations were still conducted in Old Tenor arithmetic.

[2] I read in the *1742 Massachusetts Acts and Resolves* that the same legal tender restrictions that applied for the original New Tenor do not continue for the Second New Tenor notes in 1742. Is that your understanding? I can find nothing one way or the other. I did see that the restrictions imposed in 1737 on the first New Tenor caused a real turmoil in the merchant class when full legal tender status was curtailed.

Hope all is well.

Best

Phil



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

(no subject)

1 message

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
to: [REDACTED]

Mon, Mar 14, 2011 at 5:27 PM

Dear Phil

I want to talk to you over the telephone. [REDACTED]
Massachusetts silver coinage.

Eric

I presume you have a copy of Salmon's new book on



Eric Newman <

Mass silver

1 message

to: <

Fri, Mar 18, 2011 at 12:14 PM

I always get in another word:

I see that the Salmon book is an ANS publication - it is not Salmon's copyright.

Phil



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

last message

1 message

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
to: [REDACTED]

Fri, Mar 18, 2011 at 12:12 PM

Dear Eric:

My last epistle of the day – keeping all subjects separate for clarity sake.

My only extensive discussion on New Hampshire paper deals with Robert Fowle and his role in Tory counterfeits.

Phil



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

message #2

1 message

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]> Fri, Mar 18, 2011 at 12:11 PM

To: [REDACTED]

Dear Eric:

I've been thinking more and more about your introduction to my book. I can see how that is becoming an imposition considering all the other commitments currently piled up on you. The reason I had originally asked is because you have been so instrumental in this project, I wanted to give you a chance to add your reflections. So don't bother unless your schedule clears up – instead, I have an alternative plan.

My alternate plan is for me to give an account of your generous help as an indication of your involvement. So far I have described how both Kenneth Scott and I were beneficiaries of your help; I wrote in my introduction:

In Kenneth Scott's acknowledgments, he made particular reference to the generous help provided by Eric P. Newman, a resource that both Scott and I have shared in common. For nearly twenty-five years, Eric has been my mentor, always willing to volunteer and share his extensive knowledge and the resources of literary and numismatic materials from the Eric P. Newman Numismatic Educational Society. His book, *The Early Paper Money of America*, now in its fifth edition, is the prime reference for both genuine and counterfeit paper money. Included in this current book are items from his collection have never before published. His guidance and moral support during my preparation of this book are gratefully acknowledged.

So my current suggestion is for you forget about a separate introduction. Readers will certainly understand the value of your input from my introduction and you don't need to write an individual presentation. I'm hoping that your Noe-12 data will be available for me before press time. I'm sure that analysis will show it to be sterling and justify your thesis – “why counterfeit when it is easier to clip?”

Hope all is well.
Phil



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

E-sylum

1 message

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
to: [REDACTED]

Mon, Mar 21, 2011 at 10:25 AM

Dear Eric:

How ironic! Both my old book and Salmon's new book are reviewed right next to each other in this week's **E-sylum**. In case you have not seen it, I'm copying the text for you.

Snow expected tonight! Six inches!

Best

Phil

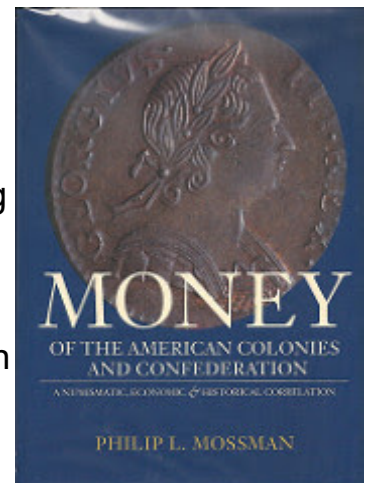
BOOK REVIEW: MONEY OF THE AMERICAN COLONIES AND CONFEDERATIONS

Last week Bob Neale requested reviews of the book *Money of the American Colonies and Confederation* by Phil Mossman. -Editor

Lou Jordan writes:

Phil Mossman's *Money of the American Colonies and Confederations: A Numismatic, Economic and Historical Correlation* (ANS 1993) is the most important book of the twentieth century on colonial American numismatics. Borrowing some lines from an introduction I am contributing to a forthcoming book, I describe the work as follows:

Phil's book explained colonial coinage in terms of economic history. From the macroeconomic perspective he discussed which coins were in circulation and how they were used, thus placing the confusing assemblage of colonial coinage in an historical context. From a microeconomic perspective he explained the importance of coin weight as a fundamental factor in the profitability and success of a mint and from this perspective was able to classify coin varieties by weight distribution thus providing new insights on minting techniques and possible counterfeits. The book is extremely well written, covering two hundred years of numismatics in America in a clear and thoughtful manner.



To read the earlier E-Sylum article, see: [QUERY: REVIEWS OF MOSSMAN BOOK SOUGHT](http://www.coinbooks.org/esylum_v14n11a13.html) (www.coinbooks.org/esylum_v14n11a13.html)

BOOK REVIEW: THE SILVER COINS OF MASSACHUSETTS BY SALMON

Alan V. Weinberg submitted this review of the new book by Christopher J. Salmon, *The Silver Coins of Massachusetts*. Thanks! -Editor

Review of Chris Salmon's *The Silver Coins of Massachusetts*, American Numismatic Society 2011

I've collected and specialized in Massachusetts Colonial Silver Coinage since high school (I'm now 67) . Ironically, my 20 year LAPD career (retired in 1991) commenced with the imposition of my serial # 16652 - how's that for pure coincidence?

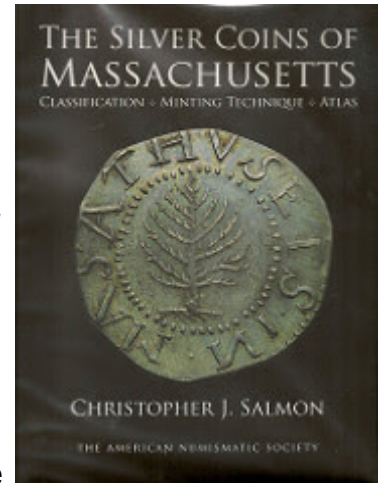
So when I first read in *The E-Sylum* some months ago that a Christopher Salmon was near completion of an ANS book on Mass silver, I didn't put too much stock in it. After all, I'd never heard of Chris Salmon in numismatic circles and the Sidney Noe ANS monographs, the ANS 1991 Exhibition of Mass silver monograph, and Mike Hodder's Stacks Ford sale catalogue XII were all the references one needs for this series.

So when Tony Terranova called me two weeks ago to ask if I ordered the new book, I said no. I was no longer an ANS member, having dropped my multi-decade membership, as did others, when ANS sued for treble damages against third party innocent buyers of ANS-Sheldon-Naftzger large cents.

Tony's been a longtime good friend, numismatic counselor and source of some great coins in my collection so he said he'd mail me a copy gratis. Okay, thanks. When it arrived Priority Mail a few days later, my reaction was "Wow!". I've since learned from others that they'd also just received their books.

The sheer magnificence of this book takes the breath away. It is a coffee-table size book, approximately 12" x 10" and 293 pages thick. The plates are magnificent. Printed in China (where Whitman Publishing prints their books so they can be sold quite affordably) and really high quality.

Author/researcher Christopher Salmon, an M.D. radiologist, apparently had a great deal of cooperation from the ANS photographic files and the ANS cabinet along with Stack's voluminous photographic files of Mass silver. There was no attempt to picture in the greatly enlarged photographic plates the finest knowns, but almost all varieties are illustrated with decent quality specimens. There is an attempt to re-number the Noe / Crosby varieties into Salmon-numbered varieties and time will tell if this "takes" - but I don't think so.



There are some perceived weaknesses in the book, as there are with any book:

An awkward title: *The Silver Coins of Massachusetts* - why not simply *Massachusetts Silver Coinage*? Longtime collectors do not refer to Massachusetts colonial silver as "coins" (like so many slabbed items) but rather the more sophisticated and respectable term: "coinage".

The overuse of tongue-twister, highly technical terms sometimes sends the reader fleeing to a thesaurus or just shaking his head in confusion. But this is all too common with museum and institutional publications that seem to think that the more highly technical the text is, the more acceptable the research.

While the plates in general are superb, two of the most important images - that of the unique New England threepence in the Massachusetts Historical Society and the ex. rare NE sixpence on page 4 are third generation dot- matrix images when 1st class original photographic images are easily obtainable of these exact specimens - particularly important with the NE 3d of which a few highly deceptive modern forgeries have very recently surfaced, including one which was sent over from England for sale.

There are other weaknesses such as a failure to photograph and address the distinctive angle-sheared and filed silver edges which are diagnostic for any higher grade genuine silver shilling (the forgers often forget the distinctive diagnostic character of genuine coins' rims) when the less-important varied thinness and waviness of planchets is photographically addressed.

But overall, the book is extremely pleasant to read or just leaf through for its photographic beauty. It is crucial for any American colonial collector or early copper specialist, any enthusiast of silver hammered coinage, or even ancient coinage since Massachusetts silver is widely regarded as American "ancients" - the same aesthetics apply.

My copy arrived this week, and it's indeed a magnificent production. The first thing I did was Brodart the dust cover. For the unfamiliar, "Brodart" is a commercial term that has been popularized to the point of being a generic noun or verb ("We're Brodarting these new acquisitions"). Brodart is a library supply company and their flagship product is the ubiquitous plastic dust jacket cover.

You don't have to be a library to purchase from their catalog - anyone can do it. Several years ago I bought a package of assorted size jacket covers, and they've come in handy over the years. The above image was shot thru the jacket cover because I wasn't smart enough to scan the book first, and didn't want to take the time to remove and replace it. -Editor



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Introduction to your book

2 messages

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
To: [REDACTED]

Tue, Mar 22, 2011 at 2:35 PM

Dear Phil:

Your 3/18/11 message to me relieved me tremendously. I do not like to write about myself or my work. My part in early paper money counterfeiting was what Lou Jordan suggested for my part of the Introduction after he sent me a draft copy of his introduction. His introduction was great .

Your suggestion as to what you want to say about any help I gave is most gracious and I am happy to be relieved of any commitment to write any part of the Introduction.

Eric

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
To: [REDACTED]

Thu, Mar 24, 2011 at 9:22 AM

In a message dated 3/22/2011 2:35:35 P.M. Eastern Daylight Time,
[REDACTED] writes:

| Your suggestion as to what you want to say about any help I gave is most gracious and I am happy to be
| relieved of any commitment to write any part of the Introduction.

Dear Eric:

I'm so glad you are relieved of this extra burden, but I'm equally sorry I didn't think of it sooner. But of course, anyone reading the text will see how my book has really been a joint venture in which your participation is evident.

This brings up another question:

On page 249 of your 5th edition, you have the image of a six-shilling 1724 New Jersey bill which is the same one pictured in Ford III (May 11, 2004) lot 684, page 171. I selected this note to illustrate in my book (see page 183 of the draft I sent you) because it is purported to be an Irish-made counterfeit. The text in the auction catalogue infers that you also think this note is a fake but it doesn't come right out and say so. My question is: what is your opinion? Is it reasonable to label it an Irish counterfeit? This reason I chose this bill is because it is the only illustrated foreign-made forgery I could find, except for the British-engineered Continentals.

Now if it is reasonable to label this a fake, the next part of my question involves the image itself since the one in your book is far better than Stack's. Is it OK if I use yours and credit it to your Education Society?

It just dawned on me - I hope I'm not burdening you with more of my troubles! Tell me if I am.

Well, we had more snow yesterday but the weekend promises to be brighter. I hope all is well in St. Louis.

Best,
Phil



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Your AOL

2 messages

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]> Thu, Mar 24, 2011 at 4:52 PM
to: [REDACTED]

Hi Eric:

I'm getting a message from AOL that your AOL email is not functioning. Can that be true?

Phil

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]> Sat, Mar 26, 2011 at 7:57 PM
to: [REDACTED]

Dear Phil:

I have been receiving and sending AOL messages normally, I believe, so keep sending them. I just heard from my cousin in Ecuador.. His father has a gigantic collection of Aztec copper chopper shaped money because years ago he was a foreign exchange dealer and some Aztec must have wanted to go modern.

We just had six inches of snow

Eric

[Quoted text hidden]



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Your AOL2 messages

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
to: [REDACTED]

Thu, Mar 24, 2011 at 4:52 PM

Hi Eric:

I'm getting a message from AOL that your AOL email is not functioning. Can that be true?

Phil

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
to: [REDACTED]

Sat, Mar 26, 2011 at 7:57 PM

Dear Phil:

I have been receiving and sending AOL messages normally, I believe, so keep sending them. I just heard from my cousin in Ecuador.. His father has a gigantic collection of Aztec copper chopper shaped money because years ago he was a foreign exchange dealer and some Aztec must have wanted to go modern.

We just had six inches of snow

Eric

[Quoted text hidden]



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Your AOL

3 messages

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
To: [REDACTED]

Fri, Apr 1, 2011 at 8:49 AM

Dear Eric:

This is a real April Fool's Day; up to 14 inches of snow expected with gusts up to 50 MPH! So much for global warming in our neck of the woods.

The reason I asked about your AOL came about when I checked the link that tells me when a message has been read; your address kept appearing as "unavailable." AOL is famous for doing funny things and so I was wondering if my messages were getting through or diverted to cyberspace. There was a while when our messages were not getting through to Canada and France.

Talking about Canada, Oliver Hoover asked me when I contacted you next time to ask you about the "memorial item about Al Hoch." I have no more details than that. I am currently assisting him with the April issue of the *Colonial Newsletter*. He is still embarrassed about printing the wrong half of the photo of you and Al.

I can't wait [but guess I'll have to] for them to fix their machine to analyze your Noe-12. I've not heard any more discussion about the Salmon book. Between us, I question whether it will make any lasting impression since we are so used to Noe.

I hope all is well with you and yours.

Best,
Phil

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
To: [REDACTED]

Fri, Apr 1, 2011 at 7:59 PM

Dear Phil:

The equipment at Washington University is fixed and the Noe 12 and some other items are delivered this week to my professor friend.

I have a message from Hoover about my Hoch experiences. I had very limited contact with him but he gave me the opportunity to write the history of Crosby's development problems of his book. Eric

[Quoted text hidden]

Sat, Apr 2, 2011 at 10:45 AM

to: [REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>

In a message dated 4/1/2011 7:59:05 P.M. Eastern Daylight Time, [REDACTED] writes:

The equipment at Washington University is fixed and the Noe 12 and some other items are delivered this week to my professor friend.

Great! I'll have insomnia until I hear. I just know that Noe-12 will be OK.
Phil



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Your AOL3 messages

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]> Fri, Apr 1, 2011 at 8:49 AM
To: [REDACTED]

Dear Eric:

This is a real April Fool's Day; up to 14 inches of snow expected with gusts up to 50 MPH! So much for global warming in our neck of the woods.

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Dear Phil:

The equipment at Washington University is fixed and the Noe 12 and some other items are delivered this week to my professor friend.

I have a message from Hoover about my Hoch experiences. I had very limited contact with him but he gave me the opportunity to write the history of Crosby's development problems of his book. Eric

[Quoted text hidden]

Sat, Apr 2, 2011 at 10:45 AM

to: [REDACTED]

In a message dated 4/1/2011 7:59:05 P.M. Eastern Daylight Time, [REDACTED] writes:

The equipment at Washington University is fixed and the Noe 12 and some other items are delivered this week to my professor friend.

Great! I'll have insomnia until I hear. I just know that Noe-12 will be OK.
Phil



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Salmon matters

2 messages

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
To: [REDACTED]

Tue, Apr 19, 2011 at 3:43 PM

Dear Phil:

You wrote me about the time of publishing of the Salmon book pointing out that the copyright was that of ANS and not Salmon. You also informed me that you had a draft of a proposed section of the book relating to counterfeits. I hesitated to respond because I felt out of the Salmon loop. I asked Tony Terranova to send me a copy of the letter he wrote to Salmon which gave rise to the note reference in the book relating to Noe 12. Tony said he did not keep copies of those things. I then asked him to ask to have Salmon send you or me a copy. He asked Salmon and was told that it was a telephone conversation and not a letter.

About a week later I received a gracious letter from Salmon telling me all about himself and his work. He stated that he was a doctor practicing diagnostic radiology in Arizona; that he had so much experience in testing that the University allowed him to use its equipment for coin testing without anyone else being present, that he welcomed cooperation from others doing Massachusetts silver coin research; and that I could discuss his research material and findings with others in the field.

Now I feel free to make comments to and ask for comments from others.

As to the copyright being that of ANS I feel that he spent so much money in imaging and in research that he felt he had an appropriate right to an income tax benefit as a charitable deduction. He could do it in a number of ways: by giving money to ANS and have them pay the bills and secure the copyright; by giving ANS the ms and paying the printing cost of the book; or otherwise. I hope this answers your inquiry.

You told me you had a copy of some of Salmon's preliminary material on Massachusetts silver counterfeiting. I now feel that you have the right to send me a copy of that draft and I would appreciate it along with any other comments you care to make.

Thanks for listening.

Eric

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
To: [REDACTED]

Sat, Apr 23, 2011 at 10:28 AM

Hi Eric:

I just got back from Virginia having been away for almost two weeks.

Let me digest your letter. I'm glad Salmon wrote to you.

The only material I had from him about counterfeits is a computer copy of the text from his book.

Right now we are in the midst of selling one house and buying another in Virginia and my mind is a muddle with details.

More later.

Phil



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Re: Salmon matters

1 message

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
To: [REDACTED]

Sun, May 8, 2011 at 5:34 PM

Dear Eric:

I've been busier than a one-armed paperhanger! We have to move on the 20th and were given only a month to clean up a house occupied by the family since 1936.

I was pleased to read in your last email that you and Chris Salmon were communicating. I told him you would appreciate hearing about his Noe-13 discovery and I am so glad he wrote. You need to be in the loop. Do you have any news about your Noe-12? That is one that really interests me.

Now the next thing; what day this month are you going to be the birthday boy! I was quite sure it was in May and I've been practicing singing Happy Birthday!

We will be moving into our new home in Stuarts Draft, Virginia, on May 25th. I'll supply you with address and phone number after it is a done deal.

Till then - my best regards,
Phil



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

OK?

2 messages

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
to: [REDACTED]

Mon, May 16, 2011 at 7:45 AM

Hi Eric:

Your AOL messages are listed as "currently unavailable." I hope you are OK. We leave for Virginia on Friday.

Best

Phil

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
to: [REDACTED]

Mon, May 16, 2011 at 11:36 AM

Dear Phil:

I am fine and am getting too much publicity because of my birthday messages. If you can get a copy of COINage for May you will see two articles about my wife and old me which show many of my eccentricities.

I have been thinking of all your problems in moving your long held home to a new place. I spend months and in some cases years trying to find what is in my house and I have not moved in 90 years. Do not strain your back lifting and do not fall,

I presume your contact through Email; will be undisturbed.

Eric

[Quoted text hidden]



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Greetings!

3 messages

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
To: [REDACTED]

Sun, Jul 17, 2011 at 6:28 PM

Dear Eric:

At last I have an unencumbered minute to write you – your last message was from May 16 to which I now reply. On May 25th, when I believe your odometer was turning over to 100, we were passing papers on our new Virginia home which backs up to the George Washington National Forest and Kelley Mountain in the Blue Ridge chain. Our problem was that we had no real action in selling the Bangor house for over 18 months and then had two bids arrived within four hours! The one we accepted required that they take possession in 30 days. This time schedule gives new meaning to the term “rat race.”

Life has been hectic for us getting settled. We moved from a three-storied 1892 home, in the family since 1936; we swapped this 4000 sq ft dwelling [with a full basement and a barn of three stories] for one floor of 1940 sq. ft. and a two-car garage. A lot of downsizing was required but my numismatic library did not suffer – except that I can't find everything. The house was really too much for us to handle and all our family had left for warmer climes – VA, NC and Brittany. I think our heating bill will be happier!

I'm gradually returning to writing. Last week both Lou and I assisted Chris Salmon with a CNL paper on his microanalysis of his Noe-13 [ex-Ford]. It turned out to be 95.77% silver! I'm so glad you two are communicating. It really bothered me when you were not in the loop. I'm still waiting for Robert Hoge to do the specific gravity estimates for the ANS pieces. The chapter in my book is such that I can add data at the last minute.

Can I ask about the progress of your Noe-20? If you are keeping these data secret pending your release, I understand, but I'm good at keeping confidences. I can treat it like Noe-20's medical record in a doctor/patient relationship! I have such a strong feeling that it is a Hull coin whose legends did not pass muster. Truly, I'll be depressed if it is not sterling.

Much against my better judgment, I've consented to speak at C4 in November in Boston. Together, Lou and I chose a discussion of colonial and Confederation exchange rates and how they are calculated. We have the distinct impression that many collectors don't really understand them and just recite them by rote. The collection of broadsides from your Numismatic Education Society will be a great help – if its still OK to reproduce them. By now you've probably seen the AJN article on demonetized coppers. It doesn't paint the full story, in my opinion.

Yes – I've read lots of accolades about you and Evelyn over the past several weeks. They are all true. I don't mean to embarrass you, but you have been such a positive influence on me and so supportive of my endeavors. The thing that really stands out about you is your willingness to share – it is unparalleled. Don't blush – it's true. So thank you one hundred times over!

Now to resume my book!

My kindest regards to you both,
Phil

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]
to: [REDACTED]

Thu, Jul 21, 2011 at 2:39 PM

Dear Phil:

I realize how many new problems come up when you move a household from one location to another.

You find things as well as lose things.

Thank you for all the greetings on my 100th for which too much fuss resulted.

I am supposed to hear from my professor friends at Washington University within a week as to the results of tests on some Massachusetts silver coinage and after studying it I will try to let you and perhaps Salmon know.

A problem has come up as to leeching of silver coinage over various year spans as copper usually leeches away increasing the fineness of silver content depending on the chemical environment and the length of time of burial or immersion. I am told that only the silver is reduced when a silver-copper coin is in a sea water atmosphere. I am trying to determine whether the ocean acidity differs in different localities. I am considering asking the Maritime Institute at Woods Hole, MA which is just across the Vineyard Sound from us. The indicate in a recent article that an increase in ocean acidity will kill ocean life forever.

When you use Noe 20 it is assumed that you mean Noe 12..

My greetings to a new Virginian who knows more about Virginia than most of its citizens. Eric .

When you use the reference to Noe 20 it is assumed you mean Noe 12.

[Quoted text hidden]

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]
to: [REDACTED]

Thu, Jul 21, 2011 at 4:28 PM

In a message dated 7/21/2011 2:39:22 P.M. Eastern Daylight Time,
[REDACTED] writes:

| When you use the reference to Noe 20 it is assumed you mean Noe 12.

Dear Eric:

You are so right! I got confused - I find that as I'm getting older I sometimes mix things up. Thanks for straightening me out! Some day it might happen to you.

My best,
Phil



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Greetings!

3 messages

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
to: [REDACTED]

Sun, Jul 17, 2011 at 6:28 PM

Dear Eric:

At last I have an unencumbered minute to write you – your last message was from May 16 to which I now reply. On May 25th, when I believe your odometer was turning over to 100, we were passing papers on our new Virginia home which backs up to the George Washington National Forest and Kelley Mountain in the Blue Ridge chain. Our problem was that we had no real action in selling the Bangor house for over 18 months and then had two bids arrived within four hours! The one we accepted required that they take possession in 30 days. This time schedule gives new meaning to the term “rat race.”

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Now to resume my book!

My kindest regards to you both,
Phil

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to: [REDACTED]

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Thu, Jul 21, 2011 at 4:28 PM

to: [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] writes:

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Dear Eric:

You are so right! I got confused - I find that as I'm getting older I sometimes mix things up. Thanks for straightening me out! Some day it might happen to you.

My best,
Phil



Eric Newman <

Happy Birthday

1 message

to: [REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>

Sun, Jul 17, 2011 at 6:48 PM

Hello again:

I got so wound up in thanking you for being you - I neglected to wish you a belated
Happy Birthday!

So Happy Birthday and many more of them!

Best,

Phil



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

An addition

2 messages

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
To: [REDACTED]

Wed, Jul 27, 2011 at 3:07 PM

Dear Eric:

Written below is my addition to my chapter on Massachusetts regarding your Noe-12. It is my conclusion, which I stated, that this coin has the oldest known provenance of any Massachusetts silver. As such, it needs to remain in the spotlight regardless of its analysis. Am I right? I've left the conclusion open pending its medical exam!

Are you hot in St. Louis? Although it can be mid-90s in the day, it is 63 or so at night. I hope all is well with you and yours.

Best,
Phil

The single known example of Pine Tree shilling (Salmon 10-X, Noe-12) has been considered a contemporaneous counterfeit by many because of its nonconforming features – all the “N”s backwards and Massachusetts written as MASASTHVSETS. It is interesting that probably more is known about this unique coin than any other member of the Massachusetts silver series. Its provenance can be traced with reasonable certainty as far back as the 1680s to the French trading post at Castine, Maine, which had been conducting an active commerce with Boston as evidenced by as many as 300 pieces of Massachusetts silver within the hoard, which was probably deposited in 1704 and not discovered until 1840.[1] It was in that era, 1693, when Baron Castin had sworn allegiance to the English to keep peace in the area. When the hoard was dispersed, a perceptive member of the Castine community, Dr. Joseph Stevens, saved one coin of each major type for historical reference for a total of 17 examples. Although some townspeople saved a few other pieces, the majority was sold in Boston at the price of silver.

Those coins of numismatic interest were purchased (1841) by John Warren, an antiquities dealer at [No. 186 Tremont Street, Boston](#), who priced Pine Tree shillings at \$1.00.[2] In October 1863, a unique specimen “from the celebrated deposit found at Castine in 1840” – now known as Noe-12 (Salmon 10-X) – was featured in the *Historical Magazine*[3] as having been the former property of a Portland, Maine, resident. That same month, and specifically identified as such, the same coin was auctioned by Bangs, Merwin and Co. of New York in a sale [4] which featured the collection of W. Elliot Woodward, of Roxbury, Massachusetts, who had acquired the piece. Estimated

at a value of \$6.00, the coin was purchased by an individual identified only as "Murray." The coin is now in the collection of Eric P. Newman (Figure 2:5).



Figure 2.5: The unique Noe-12 (Salmon 10-X) Pine Tree Shilling (62.0 grains). Because of the legends with all backwards "N"s and the unorthodox spelling of MASASTHUSETS, this struck shilling has long been considered a contemporaneous counterfeit which can be traced back to Castine Deposit of the late 1600's. (Courtesy of the Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.)

To be completed later.

[1] The trading post at Castine was founded by the French in 1613 and then assumed by the Plymouth Colony in 1626 as its most northern outpost. It was taken back by the French in 1635 and held until 1654 when it reverted to Massachusetts. Again in 1667, it was returned to France by treaty at which time Baron Jean Vincent de St. Castin arrived. Except for brief intervals when captured by the Dutch, Castine remained French until 1689 after which date it was permanently English although the baron was allowed to remain. He departed for France in 1701 with his fortune. This hoard of coins was never "buried" but actually deposited on a hillside as though it was jettisoned in great haste. It remained undetected in the undergrowth until 1840 when estimates of its size varied from 400 to 2000 coins with a bullion value of \$500. The best summary of these events is found in the *Wilson Museum Bulletin*, Spring 2003, vol. 4, no. 24, continued in the Summer issue, vol. 4, no. 25.

[2] *Log Cabin*, July 3, 1841, vol. 1, no. 31.

[3] Vol. 8, no. 10 (Oct. 1863).

[4] Lot 2467, p. 125.

io: [REDACTED]

Thu, Jul 28, 2011 at 3:23 PM

Dear Phil:

In your 7/27/11 message about Noe 12 I would like to defer for a while answering thoroughly because all my files are in St. Louis and I am awaiting the test results from Noe 12 and other related pieces from my professor friend at Washington University. I will be in Martha's Vineyard all of August. Same Email number and telephone as St. Louis.

I want to give you a few thoughts in the meanwhile.

I do not think it has been or is generally felt that the coin (Noe 12) is a contemporary counterfeit. Has it been written up as a counterfeit anywhere? Salmon has given no opinion on it and says it needs further research but gave it his new identification number nevertheless. He did not list, identify or number any related counterfeits, copies or forgeries so far as I know. He therefore seems to be in an ambiguous and odd position. He never had asked before his publication to examine my piece or furnish any data but only asked for an image which I sent him promptly. He now seems to want further data from me and others.

I have always asserted to any one who inquired that in my opinion the coin was genuine and relied to a substantial extent on the very early Historical Magazine comments. (I believe Historical Magazine should be specifically quoted rather than footnoted in your write up.)

In addition to data in an 1860s auction sale describing my piece in detail as being from the Castine Hoard there was in another different auction sale from the 1860s a mention of an unidentified Massachusetts shilling as being from the

Castine hoard. This showed Castine source was of substantial importance.

It might be emphasized that the five backward Ns are found on other unquestionably genuine pieces and there are sometimes less than five backward Ns on other genuine pieces so that backward Ns from inexperienced or careless die cutters are commonly found on genuine pieces.

The extra letter on the obverse is unique and is an obvious error and may have the reason for little or no further use of the obverse die or both dies of Noe 12. This was pointed out before die classification

When you point out that the provenance of Noe 12 was the earliest provenance of Mass silver that thought was new to me and I thank you.. The history of Castine and position of the hoard is wonderful.

Feel free to comment at any time. Eric

[Quoted text hidden]



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

An addition

2 messages

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]> Wed, Jul 27, 2011 at 3:07 PM

To: [REDACTED]

Dear Eric:

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[2] *Log Cabin*, July 3, 1841, vol. 1, no. 31.

[3] Vol. 8, no. 10 (Oct. 1863).

[4] Lot 2467, p. 125.

TO: [REDACTED]

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When you point out that the provenance of Noe 12 was the earliest provenance of Mass silver that thought was new to me and I thank you.. The history of Castine and position of the hoard is wonderful.

Feel free to comment at any time. Eric

[Quoted text hidden]



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Re: An addition

1 message

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]> Sun, Aug 7, 2011 at 6:12 PM
To: [REDACTED]

In a message dated 7/28/2011 3:23:29 P.M. Eastern Daylight Time,
[REDACTED] writes:

| Feel free to comment at any time.

Dear Eric:

I hope you are enjoying the cool breezes on Martha's Vineyard! Certainly beats St. Louis this summer I bet. Today has been the only really uncomfortable day because of the humidity. Although it may be hot during the day, it is cool at night with a nice breeze.

I overreacted to Salmon's description of Noe-12 which he listed a 10-X. It appears he based his suspicions on an undocumented reference in Breen [p. 18]. Apparently only Breed and Picker questioned its genuineness, and they hardly qualify as "many." I really goofed here and did not follow my own rule never to quote Breen unless I can find independent confirmation.

REWRITTEN

Therefore my section now stands as the following – also adding your suggestion about the important *Historical Magazine* reference:

*****8

The single known example of Pine Tree shilling (Salmon 10-X, Noe-12) has attracted interest because of its nonconforming features – all the "N"s backwards and Massachusetts written as MASASTHVSETS. [1] Despite these irregularities, which may have been the idiosyncratic work of some apprentice die sinker, the coin is characteristic of other die-struck large planchets shillings. It is interesting that probably more is known about the provenance of this unique coin than any other member of the entire Massachusetts silver series! Its history can be traced with reasonable certainty as far back as the 1680s to the trading post at Castine, Maine, which had been conducting an active commerce with Boston for years as evidenced by the estimated 300 pieces of Massachusetts silver within the hoard which was probably deposited in 1704 and not discovered until 1840.[2] It was during that era, when the French Baron Castin had sworn allegiance to the English in 1693 to keep peace in the area. When the hoard was dispersed, a perceptive member of the Castine community, Dr. Joseph Stevens, saved one coin of each major type for historical reference for a total of 17 examples.[3] Although some townspeople saved a few other souvenir pieces, the

majority was sold in Boston at the price of silver. Those coins of numismatic interest were purchased (1841) by John Warren, an antiquities dealer at No. 186 Tremont Street, Boston, who priced Pine Tree shillings at \$1.00.[4] In October 1863, a unique specimen “from the celebrated deposit found at Castine in 1840” – now known as Noe-12 (Salmon 10-X) – was featured in the *Historical Magazine*:[5]

Unique Pine Tree Shilling: - In a collection of coins recently belonging to Chas. Payson, Esq., of Portland, Maine, I find a very rare and probably unique specimen of the Pine Tree coinage. The piece is peculiar in several respects, but it differs from all others which I have ever met with in the legend, which read *Masasthusets* instead of Massachusetts, as on the usual type. The coin is from the celebrated deposit found at Castine in 1840.

That same month, and specifically identified as such, the same coin was sold in a Bangs, Merwin and Co. auction[6] which featured the collection of W. Elliot Woodward, of Roxbury, Massachusetts, who had acquired the piece. Estimated at a value of \$6.00, the coin was purchased at an unknown price by an individual identified only as “Murray.” The coin is now in the collection of Eric P. Newman (Figure XX).



Figure XXX: The Noe-12 (Salmon 10-X) featuring five “N”s backwards and Massachusetts written as MASASTHVSETS. Many other of Hull’s shillings also had backward “N”s but the altered spelling is unique.

To be completed later.

.....

I like this rendition better. Comments? I don’t know about you, but I’m sitting on pins and needles waiting to hear about the coin’s assay. Do you think the “W” who signed the *Historical Magazine* article was Woodward? When you bought it, did they tell you anymore of its story?

Have a nice summer:
Best
Phil

[1] Breen, *Complete Encyclopedia*, p. 18.

[2] The trading post at Castine was founded by the French in 1613 and then assumed by the Plymouth Colony in 1626 as its most northern outpost. It was taken back by the French in 1635 and held until 1654 when it reverted to Massachusetts. Again in 1667, it was returned to France by treaty at which time Baron

Jean Vincent de St. Castin arrived. Except for brief intervals, when it was captured by the Dutch, Castine remained French until 1689 after which date it was permanently English although the baron was allowed to remain. He departed for France in 1701. This hoard of coins was never "buried" but actually deposited on a hillside as though it was jettisoned in great haste. It remained undetected in the undergrowth until 1840 when estimates of its size varied from 400 to 2000 coins with a bullion value of \$500. The best summary of these events is found in the *Wilson Museum Bulletin*, Spring 2003, vol. 4, no. 24, continued in the Summer issue, vol. 4, no. 25.

[3] Among the pieces salvaged by Dr. Stevens were only two pieces of Massachusetts silver, a large planchet shilling, Noe-2, and a Noe-33 sixpence.

[4] *Log Cabin*, July 3, 1841, vol. 1, no. 31.

[5] Vol. 8, no. 10 (Oct. 1863).

[6] Lot 2467, p. 125.



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

An idea

2 messages

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
To: [REDACTED]

Thu, Aug 11, 2011 at 9:26 PM

Hello Eric:

I hope you are enjoying a beautiful sunset on Martha's Vineyard. It was quite spectacular here tonight.

An idea struck me that I wanted to run by you. They asked me to speak at C4 in Boston next November. In thinking about a topic that would not stray too far from my current book project, I thought I might modify a lecture I gave to a general audience on the Castine hoard in September 2008 at the Wilson Museum in Castine, Maine. During that summer, the museum had the loan of the 17 remaining coins from the hoard that were given to the Maine Historical Society. These were the very ones that Noe used for his monograph. The current staff found more correspondence in the museum archives about the hoard written in the 1840s by Dr. Stevens which I used for the first time. I really need to edit this material for a numismatic audience and have it published, but in the meanwhile, I thought it would be a good oral topic for the C4 gathering. **My idea** was to add the new material about your Noe-12 since your coin is a *bona fide* member of the hoard and certainly belongs to the contemporary Massachusetts silver series, regardless of what its silver content will turn out to be. [I'm sure it will be sterling!] Is this OK with you since I'd love to use your photo in the presentation. Most importantly, I don't want to steal any of your thunder if you are planning to use your new material for something else. Otherwise, I can just modify my 2008 lecture as it stands.

If you could let me know whether this idea fits into your plans, I'd be grateful [as always].

Best,
Phil

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
To: [REDACTED]

Fri, Aug 12, 2011 at 12:50 PM

Dear Phil:

I am delighted to have you give a program on the Noe 12 at the coming November C 4 Convention. I will furnish you with any further material on the subject which you may need and I have or obtain. Since Salmon did not accept its genuineness and it is better for you to present the matter rather than one like myself who might be construed to have a conflict of interest. You will have to decide whether you should notify Salmon or anyone else in advance (It might then leak out early) but I think that would dull the excitement for your original work.

I would suggest that after we read the analysis report that you mention the name of the professor who headed the research.

All of our sunsets are spectacular here too in spite of Congress. .

Eric .

[Quoted text hidden]



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2 messages

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Eric .

[Quoted text hidden]



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Say Hi!

1 message

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
to: [REDACTED]

Sat, Aug 20, 2011 at 4:31 PM

Hello Eric:

Please say hi to Mr. Obama for me when/if you see him.

Some Republican pundits are bitching because he is taking a holiday. I heard today that for his time in office, he has been away for 60 days and that during the same timeframe, his immediate predecessor had been away from Washington for 180 days!

Enjoy!

Best

Phil



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Fwd: Castine query

2 messages

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
to: [REDACTED]

Sun, Aug 21, 2011 at 3:00 PM

From: [REDACTED]
To: [REDACTED]
Sent: 8/21/2011 2:56:19 P.M. Eastern Daylight Time
Subj: Castine query

Dear Peter:

A different idea has occurred to me as to what may have affected surface metal content on our Castine shilling. The Castine hoard consisted primarily of a very large quantity of Spanish - American pieces of 8 from various mints, dates and ore sources. Is it possible that in an acidic sea water or in a spray of acidic sea water for longer than 100 years that such a group of Spanish American coins could have affected the chemical surface differently than if they were not present ? Might your Woods Hole or other information indicate any such finding?
Eric

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
to: [REDACTED]

Sun, Aug 21, 2011 at 8:43 PM

Hi Eric:

Responding to your message to Peter about surface quality of the hoard coins, these coins were found pretty much exposed to the elements. They were on the river bank but not buried deeply. I would expect all sorts of surface contamination from rain, tree roots, soil were possible and probable. Also - somewhere along the line, could someone have harshly cleaned it?

Phil



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Noe-12

3 messages

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]> Mon, Aug 22, 2011 at 8:50 PM
to: [REDACTED]

Hi Eric:

While your Noe-12 is at the University, can they do an exact specific gravity?

Phil

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]> Tue, Aug 23, 2011 at 12:52 PM
to: [REDACTED]

A new specific gravity has already been taken of Noe 12. I have been promised by the University the complete details of the study in a week. Eric

[Quoted text hidden]

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]> Tue, Aug 23, 2011 at 1:36 PM
to: [REDACTED]

In a message dated 8/23/2011 12:52:44 P.M. Eastern Daylight Time,
[REDACTED] writes:

A new specific gravity has already been taken of Noe 12. I have been promised by the University the complete details of the study in a week.

Sounds great.

Phil



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Fwd: more

2 messages

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
To: [REDACTED]

Mon, Aug 22, 2011 at 12:19 PM

From: [REDACTED]
To: [REDACTED]
Sent: 8/22/2011 11:18:11 A.M. Eastern Daylight Time
Subj: more

Hi Eric:

In the next CNL Christopher Salmon has an article on the Scanning Electron Microscopic picture of his Noe-13 from the Ford sale. The over all average of silver content from 13 areas is 95.77% silver. Of interest, he reports the assay from an encrusted area where there is only 4.41% silver, the rest being mainly carbon and oxygen. The encrustation really killed the analysis.

Have you seen the paper?

Phil

Peter Gaspar <[REDACTED]>

Mon, Aug 22, 2011 at 12:34 PM

To: [REDACTED]

Eric,

I haven't seen it, but look forward to doing so. I shall send you my report on the Massachusetts shillings we analyzed by X-ray fluorescence methods within two days. The scanning electron microscopic analysis has even less penetration than X-ray fluorescence..

All the best.

Peter

[Quoted text hidden]



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

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All the best.

Peter

[Quoted text hidden]



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Irene

3 messages

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]> Sat, Aug 27, 2011 at 6:53 PM
To: [REDACTED]

Hi Eric:

I hope you and your family are OK. Irene sort of messed up your holiday.

Best,
Phil

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]> Mon, Aug 29, 2011 at 12:32 PM
To: [REDACTED]

Dear Phil:

Thank you for thinking of us in the Irene situation. We had strong but not devastating wind and giant ocean waves at the shore here in the Vineyard. The sun is now shining You had an earthquake and I hope you "weathered" it. Eric

[Quoted text hidden]

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]> Mon, Aug 29, 2011 at 2:58 PM
To: [REDACTED]

In a message dated 8/29/2011 12:32:30 P.M. Eastern Daylight Time,
[REDACTED] writes:

| You had an earthquake and I hope you "weathered" it.

We were out for a walk in the woods and never felt a thing until the ranger told us what happened! There was a little bit of window rattling here but not much more.

Irene was really nothing here.

Phil



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Irene

3 messages

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Phil



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

A question

1 message

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
to: [REDACTED]

Mon, Sep 5, 2011 at 5:21 PM

Hi Eric:

I just ran across something dealing with Rhode Island counterfeits you probably have known for years. On p. 382 of your book is a £1, December 2, 1740 counterfeit note of the Quaker legislator, John Potter, who was legally a member of the colony's committee to sign the genuine notes in 1737, 1738 and 1740. According to Scott, he also signed his own 1740 counterfeits so that at least one signature on his fakes was "genuine." [Scott, *Counterfeiting in Colonial America*, pp. 110-11].

The same note in your book was sold in Ford III, May 11, 2004, as lot 568. Stacks seems to miss the point, or else I read it wrong, that this note was counterfeited by Potter and his signature on it is genuine. Tallman, his brother-in-law, was involved in the scheme and got caught for passing this one.

This would be a great one for me to illustrate because of involved family dynamics here. Since the Ford III catalogue is no longer on line, I'll have to ask Vicken for a copy, or else scan the catalogue.

What is your take on this? Am I right?

Are you back on *terra firma*?

Hope all is well.

Best

Phil



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Fwd: Mechanical Engineers

2 messages

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
To: [REDACTED]

Wed, Sep 21, 2011 at 2:56 PM

From: [REDACTED]
To: [REDACTED]
Sent: 9/21/2011 1:00:38 P.M. Central Daylight Time
Subj: Mechanical Engineers

-----Original Message-----

From: [REDACTED]
Date: Wed, 21 Sep 2011 10:39:37 -0400 (EDT)
Subject: Fwd: Fw: Mechanical Engineers
To: [REDACTED]

Two Minnesota mechanical engineers were standing at the base of a flagpole, looking up. A woman walks by and asks what they were doing.

"Ve're supposed to find da height of da flagpole," said Sven, "but ve don't haff a ladder."

The woman took a wrench from her purse, loosened a few bolts, and laid the pole down. Then she took a tape measure from her pocketbook, took a measurement, and announced, "Eighteen feet, six inches." And she walked away..

Ole shook his head and laughed. "Ain't dat just like a voman! Ve ask for da height and she gives us da length!"

Sven and Ole are currently serving in the United States Congress.

Julian I. Edison <[REDACTED]>

To: [REDACTED]

Wed, Sep 21, 2011 at 3:00 PM

Cute. We're back. JIE
[Quoted text hidden]



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Fwd: Best thing to come out of Orlando

1 message

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
To: [REDACTED]

Sun, Sep 25, 2011 at 5:13 PM

From: [REDACTED]
To: [REDACTED]
Sent: 9/25/2011 2:52:30 P.M. Central Daylight Time
Subj: Fwd: Best thing to come out of Orlando

If this wasn't so true it would be amusing!
Phil

-----Original Message-----

To: [REDACTED]
Subject: Fwd: Best thing to come out of Orlando
Date: Sun, 25 Sep 2011 10:40:19 -0400
From: Louis Casey <[REDACTED]>

Charlie Reese's final column for the Orlando Sentinel...

He has been a journalist for 49 years. He is retiring and this is HIS LAST COLUMN. Be sure to read the Tax List at the end.

This is about as clear and easy to understand as it can be. The article below is completely neutral, neither anti-republican or democrat. Charlie Reese, a retired reporter for the Orlando Sentinel, has hit the nail directly on the head, defining clearly who it is that in the final analysis must assume responsibility for the judgments made that impact each one of us every day. It's a short but good read. Worth the time. Worth remembering!

545 vs. 300,000,000 People

-By Charlie Reese

Politicians are the only people in the world who create problems and then campaign against them.

Have you ever wondered, if both the Democrats and the Republicans are against deficits, WHY do we have deficits?

Have you ever wondered, if all the politicians are against inflation and high taxes, WHY do we have inflation and high taxes?

You and I don't propose a federal budget. The President does.

You and I don't have the Constitutional authority to vote on appropriations. The House of Representatives does.

You and I don't write the tax code, Congress does.

You and I don't set fiscal policy, Congress does.

You and I don't control monetary policy, the Federal Reserve Bank does.

One hundred senators, 435 congressmen, one President, and nine Supreme Court justices equates to 545 human beings out of the 300 million are directly, legally, morally, and individually responsible for the domestic problems that plague this country.

I excluded the members of the Federal Reserve Board because that problem was created by the Congress. In 1913, Congress delegated its Constitutional duty to provide a sound currency to a federally chartered, but private, central bank.

I excluded all the special interests and lobbyists for a sound reason. They have no legal authority. They have no ability to coerce a senator, a congressman, or a President to do one cotton-picking thing. I don't care if they offer a politician \$1 million dollars in cash. The politician has the power to accept or reject it. No matter what the lobbyist promises, it is the legislator's responsibility to determine how he votes.

Those 545 human beings spend much of their energy convincing you that what they did is not their fault. They cooperate in this common con regardless of party.

What separates a politician from a normal human being is an excessive

amount of gall. No normal human being would have the gall of a Speaker, who stood up and criticized the President for creating deficits. The President can only propose a budget. He cannot force the Congress to accept it.

The Constitution, which is the supreme law of the land, gives sole responsibility to the House of Representatives for originating and approving appropriations and taxes. Who is the speaker of the House? John Boehner. He is the leader of the majority party. He and fellow House members, not the President, can approve any budget they want. If the President vetoes it, they can pass it over his veto if they agree to.

It seems inconceivable to me that a nation of 300 million cannot replace 545 people who stand convicted -- by present facts -- of incompetence and irresponsibility. I can't think of a single domestic problem that is not traceable directly to those 545 people. When you fully grasp the plain truth that 545 people exercise the power of the federal government, then it must follow that what exists is what they want to exist.

If the tax code is unfair, it's because they want it unfair.

If the budget is in the red, it's because they want it in the red.

If the Army & Marines are in Iraq and Afghanistan it's because they want them in Iraq and Afghanistan ...

If they do not receive social security but are on an elite retirement plan not available to the people, it's because they want it that way.

There are no insoluble government problems.

Do not let these 545 people shift the blame to bureaucrats, whom they hire and whose jobs they can abolish; to lobbyists, whose gifts and advice they can reject; to regulators, to whom they give the power to regulate and from whom they can take this power. Above all, do not let them con you into the belief that there exists disembodied mystical forces like "the economy," "inflation," or "politics" that prevent them from doing what they take an oath to do.

Those 545 people, and they alone, are responsible.

They, and they alone, have the power.

They, and they alone, should be held accountable by the people who are their bosses.

Provided the voters have the gumption to manage their own employees...

We should vote all of them out of office and clean up their mess!

Charlie Reese is a former columnist of the Orlando Sentinel Newspaper.

What you do with this article now that you have read it... is up to you.

This might be funny if it weren't so true.

Be sure to read all the way to the end:

Tax his land,
Tax his bed,
Tax the table,
At which he's fed.

Tax his tractor,
Tax his mule,
Teach him taxes
Are the rule.

Tax his work,
Tax his pay,
He works for
peanuts anyway!

Tax his cow,
Tax his goat,
Tax his pants,
Tax his coat.

Tax his ties,
Tax his shirt,
Tax his work,
Tax his dirt.

Tax his tobacco,
Tax his drink,
Tax him if he
Tries to think.

Tax his cigars,
Tax his beers,
If he cries
Tax his tears.

Tax his car,

Tax his gas,
Find other ways
To tax his a--.

Tax all he has
Then let him know
That you won't be done
Till he has no dough.

When he screams and hollers;
Then tax him some more,
Tax him till
He's good and sore.

Then tax his coffin,
Tax his grave,
Tax the sod in
Which he's laid...

Put these words
Upon his tomb,
'Taxes drove me
to my doom...'

When he's gone,
Do not relax,
Its time to apply
The inheritance tax.

Accounts Receivable Tax
Building Permit Tax
CDL license Tax
Cigarette Tax
Corporate Income Tax
Dog License Tax
Excise Taxes
Federal Income Tax
Federal Unemployment Tax (FUTA)
Fishing License Tax
Food License Tax
Fuel Permit Tax
Gasoline Tax (currently 44.75 cents per gallon)
Gross Receipts Tax
Hunting License Tax
Inheritance Tax
Inventory Tax

IRS Interest Charges IRS Penalties (tax on top of tax)

Liquor Tax

Luxury Taxes

Marriage License Tax

Medicare Tax

Personal Property Tax

Property Tax

Real Estate Tax

Service Charge Tax

Social Security Tax

Road Usage Tax

Recreational Vehicle Tax

Sales Tax

School Tax

State Income Tax

State Unemployment Tax (SUTA)

Telephone Federal Excise Tax

Telephone Federal Universal Service Fee Tax

Telephone Federal, State and Local Surcharge Taxes

Telephone Minimum Usage Surcharge Tax

Telephone Recurring and Nonrecurring Charges Tax

Telephone State and Local Tax

Telephone Usage Charge Tax

Utility Taxes

Vehicle License Registration Tax

Vehicle Sales Tax

Watercraft Registration Tax

Well Permit Tax

Workers Compensation Tax

STILL THINK THIS IS FUNNY?

Not one of these taxes existed 100 years ago, & our nation was the most prosperous in the world.

We had absolutely no national debt, had the largest middle class in the world, and Mom stayed home to raise the kids.

What in the heck happened? Can you spell 'politicians?'

I hope this goes around THE USA at least 545 times!!! YOU can help it get there!!!

GO AHEAD. . . BE AN AMERICAN!!!



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Fwd: Best thing to come out of Orlando

1 message

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
To: [REDACTED]

Sun, Sep 25, 2011 at 5:13 PM

From: [REDACTED]
To: [REDACTED]
Sent: 9/25/2011 2:52:30 P.M. Central Daylight Time
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Tax his drink,
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Tries to think.

Tax his cigars,
Tax his beers,
If he cries
Tax his tears.

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Tax his gas,
Find other ways
To tax his a--.

Tax all he has
Then let him know
That you won't be done
Till he has no dough.

When he screams and hollers;
Then tax him some more,
Tax him till
He's good and sore.

Then tax his coffin,
Tax his grave,
Tax the sod in
Which he's laid...

Put these words
Upon his tomb,
'Taxes drove me
to my doom...'

When he's gone,
Do not relax,
Its time to apply
The inheritance tax.

Accounts Receivable Tax
Building Permit Tax
CDL license Tax
Cigarette Tax
Corporate Income Tax
Dog License Tax
Excise Taxes
Federal Income Tax
Federal Unemployment Tax (FUTA)
Fishing License Tax
Food License Tax
Fuel Permit Tax
Gasoline Tax (currently 44.75 cents per gallon)
Gross Receipts Tax
Hunting License Tax
Inheritance Tax
Inventory Tax

IRS Interest Charges IRS Penalties (tax on top of tax)

Liquor Tax

Luxury Taxes

Marriage License Tax

Medicare Tax

Personal Property Tax

Property Tax

Real Estate Tax

Service Charge Tax

Social Security Tax

Road Usage Tax

Recreational Vehicle Tax

Sales Tax

School Tax

State Income Tax

State Unemployment Tax (SUTA)

Telephone Federal Excise Tax

Telephone Federal Universal Service Fee Tax

Telephone Federal, State and Local Surcharge Taxes

Telephone Minimum Usage Surcharge Tax

Telephone Recurring and Nonrecurring Charges Tax

Telephone State and Local Tax

Telephone Usage Charge Tax

Utility Taxes

Vehicle License Registration Tax

Vehicle Sales Tax

Watercraft Registration Tax

Well Permit Tax

Workers Compensation Tax

STILL THINK THIS IS FUNNY?

Not one of these taxes existed 100 years ago, & our nation was the most prosperous in the world.

We had absolutely no national debt, had the largest middle class in the world, and Mom stayed home to raise the kids.

What in the heck happened? Can you spell 'politicians?'

I hope this goes around THE USA at least 545 times!!! YOU can help it get there!!!

GO AHEAD. . . BE AN AMERICAN!!!





Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Hello!

2 messages

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
to: [REDACTED]

Mon, Sep 26, 2011 at 9:01 PM

Dear Eric:

Any more information from the laboratory about your Noe-12? I'm currently working on my talk to the C4 convention on the Castine Hoard. I have the story of its provenance well documented and was wondering if you have any more facts for me to add about its physical characteristics. I just learned that Chris Salmon will be talking on Mass silver.

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Hope all is well with you and yours.

Best,
Phil

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
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Tue, Sep 27, 2011 at 2:33 PM

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I am still responding to all the fuss made over my age and still reading my summer's mail which was not forwarded to the Vineyard. Best to you Eric

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Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Fwd: More on Noe-12

2 messages

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
To: [REDACTED]

Wed, Sep 28, 2011 at 6:20 PM

From: [REDACTED]
To: [REDACTED]
Sent: 9/27/2011 3:50:40 P.M. Central Daylight Time
Subj: More on Noe-12

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Thu, Sep 29, 2011 at 4:04 PM

From:

To:

Sent: 9/29/2011 2:09:43 P.M. Central Daylight Time

Subj: Re: More on Noe-12

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I feel that a properly done specific gravity is helpful - not that it can diagnose exactly - but it can rule things in or out. When dealing with an unknown silver coin, for example, a specific gravity of 10.36 can't tell you if it is sterling since an alloy mix of silver, tin and lead might fortuitously combine to equal that value. But if the answer is **not** 10.36, you know it is not sterling but not makes no further identification. In the case of Noe-12, the surface may be so contaminated that non-invasive techniques are frustrated but that

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Best
Phil



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Fwd: More on Noe-12

2 messages

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
To: [REDACTED]

Wed, Sep 28, 2011 at 6:20 PM

From: [REDACTED]
To: [REDACTED]
Sent: 9/27/2011 3:50:40 P.M. Central Daylight Time
Subj: More on Noe-12

Hello Eric:

In reply to your question about counterfeiting in silver, all the forgeries I've read about during the late 1600s and early 1700s were in pewter/lead. None in silver. Below is an excerpt from my chapter. Even a specific gravity of your coin would yield some information since a specific gravity in the 10.36 range [10.30-10.36] would indicate good silver no matter how the surface might have been contaminated with environmental crap. For the past two years, Robert Hoge has been going to check the sp. g. of the two Noe-13 coins at the ANS - I reminded him again yesterday. No matter what your Noe-12 ends out to be, genuine or forgery, there is certain proof that it was made and circulated contemporaneously with the Hull mint products.

Best regards,
Phil

In 1674, the distinction of being the first individual found guilty of counterfeiting Bay Colony silver went to John DuPlisse who dispensed pewter imitations but, except for posting a £40 bond for good behavior, no specific punishment was mentioned.[1] The first recorded conviction for the crime of clipping Massachusetts silver was the case of Peter Lorphelin, a Frenchman. His guilt was discovered under circuitous circumstances; on the night of August 8, 1679, a band of arsonists set a fire in Boston that consumed 70 warehouses, including contents, and 80 private homes. Ten individuals, who came under "vehement suspicion" for the devastation, were arrested and later banished from the colony. Lorphelin's behavior at the scene of the inferno "[rendered] himself highly suspicious of having a hand therein." When jailed and his belongings searched, implements for clipping coins plus "severall clippings of the Massachusetts money" were discovered among his possessions. While escaping conviction for arson, he could not satisfactorily explain to the court his possession of clipping shears, coin fragments, and the associated paraphernalia to melt silver. He was thus sentenced to stand two hours in the pillory, to have both ears cut off by the executioner, to post a bond of £500 for good behavior,

and to pay court charges. His severe punishment, excessive under the law for a coin-clipping escapade, implied that it served as retribution for his probable involvement in the recent conflagration with its estimated £200,000 loss to the city.[2] For the remainder of the century, five individuals were brought before Massachusetts courts charged with counterfeiting.

In 1690, William Grimes of Billerica, cited for forging two New England shillings[3] out of pewter and lead, was later acquitted of the charge for lack of evidence. Another party, Martin Williams of Salem, was not as lucky in a 1691 case where he was found guilty of counterfeiting and passing five base metal eight-*reales*. For this indiscretion he was sentenced to the pillory for one hour a day for three days and required to pay all court costs. The outcomes for the other three indictments were not recorded.[4] The following year an act was passed setting the penalty for counterfeiting and clipping at forfeiture double the value of the false money, time in the pillory, plus the loss of one ear. Of the imposed fine, half would go to the informer and the remainder to the government. This 1692 law was disallowed three years later by the Privy Council in London, who, considering it too lenient, recommended the same punishment as imposed in England, namely the death penalty since the crime of counterfeiting the king's coin was considered treason.[5] There was no further mention of legislative action regarding counterfeiting or uttering false coins until 1701 when a law was passed providing for a fine up to £50, confinement up to six months, and the forfeiture of triple the amount of the money counterfeited or passed – half to the government and half to the informer.[6]

The first recorded presence of counterfeit Massachusetts silver within New York City occurred in May 1680 when two New Jersey individuals were jailed for the “Coyning of ffalse Boston money ... and putting it of [off] for Curr^t Coyne wth in the Cytie.” The two defendants in the case, John Burrell and William Shore, probably did not counterfeit the coins themselves but rather imported them from Massachusetts. These old records suggest that the increased incidence of clipped and counterfeit Boston and Spanish money finding their way into New York was the motivation behind the Council's proclamation of February 23, 1684, condemning the practice.[7] Certainly the census of clipped Massachusetts silver circulating in New York City in 1711, as revealed from the H.M.S. *Feversham* recovery, was cause for the Council's apprehension. In the Jerseys, [8] the circulation of false Boston money and Spanish cobs was reported as a concern to authorities well into the later decades of the 1600s.[9]

Counterfeiting in general started originally as a solo operation but soon became a project for organized gangs. The first band to receive notoriety was one Robert Fenton, who, in Philadelphia in 1683, in league with two associates, Charles Pickering and Samuel Buckley, fabricated their own renditions of New England shillings and Spanish-American silver bits, a venture that earned Mr. Fenton an hour's seat in the stocks.[10] Fenton, a smithy, was caught in a repeat performance in Connecticut in 1699 – but since that province had no laws against the practice, he escaped punishment. The same year he had

the distinction of being the first culprit to be caught with counterfeit Portuguese half-joes in his possession.[11]

[1] Scott, *Counterfeiting*, pp. 16-17.

[2] Brayley, *Boston Fire Department*, pp. 15-19; As a postscript, the “reign of the fire-bugs” did not

diminish after the exile of the ten suspects and Lorphelin’s maiming. Scott, *Counterfeiting*, pp. 15-16

[3] Massachusetts silver was variously known as “New England,” “Boston,” or “Bay Colony shillings.” The

name “Pine Tree” became a generic term after 1680 for all products of the mint. The other names, “Oak

Tree” and “Willow Tree” did not come into usage until the mid-1800 (Mossman, *Money*, p. 84).

[4] Scott, *Counterfeiting*, pp. 17-18.

[5] Crosby, *Early Coins*, p. 107.

[6] Crosby, *Early Coins*, p. 115. The reader is referred to Jordan, *Hull*, Appendix II, for an excellent

chronology of the Massachusetts Mint and the relevant documents on early coining.

[7] Scott, *NY*, p. 2; *New York Council*, vol. 5, p. 36.

[8] From 1676 to 1702, New Jersey was divided into East and West Jersey, hence the term Jerseys refers to both colonies.

[9] Scott, *NY*, pp. 2-3; Scott, *NJ-1*, p. 18; Scott, *Counterfeiting*, p. 26.

[10] Gillingham, *PA*, pp. 4-5. Pickering, a goldsmith, was fined and obliged to make restitution to all who

accepted his spurious coins. His crime was not actually counterfeiting, but rather cutting Spanish silver

into small change equal in value to Massachusetts silver.

[11] Scott, *Counterfeiting*, p. 25. The reference to “half-joes” in 1699 is confusing since the Johannes series was first minted in 1722.

To: [REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>

Thu, Sep 29, 2011 at 4:04 PM

From: [REDACTED]

To: [REDACTED]

Sent: 9/29/2011 2:09:43 P.M. Central Daylight Time

Subj: Re: More on Noe-12

Hello Eric:

I would be pleased to arrange a talk with Peter Gaspar. My new number is 540-
[REDACTED] Tell me when.

I feel that a properly done specific gravity is helpful - not that it can diagnose exactly - but it can rule things in or out. When dealing with an unknown silver coin, for example, a specific gravity of 10.36 can't tell you if it is sterling since an alloy mix of silver, tin and lead might fortuitously combine to equal that value. But if the answer is **not** 10.36, you know it is not sterling but not makes no further identification. In the case of Noe-12, the surface may be so contaminated that non-invasive techniques are frustrated but that won't alter specific gravity testing. I've personally seen the four Pine Tree examples that Noe examined plus one other Noe-29 that the Wilson Museum owns. These all have nice surfaces suggesting that yours was exposed to the elements and did not have a favorable location in the hoard. All the other Mass. silver looks good but these were selectively chosen by Dr. Stevens in 1841 as good specimens. Also I would not be surprised if they were brushed up a bit some 170 years ago!

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Best
Phil



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Fwd: Your Boston Presentation

1 message

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
To: [REDACTED]

Tue, Nov 1, 2011 at 1:32 PM

From: [REDACTED]
To: [REDACTED]
Sent: 10/31/2011 2:48:49 P.M. Central Daylight Time
Subj: Re: Your Boston Presentation

In a message dated 10/30/2011 7:56:56 P.M. Eastern Daylight Time,
[REDACTED] writes:

You asked me to approve your November comments even if they were limited to the past history of Noe 12. I certainly do.

There may be a lot of different opinions and positions at the meeting as to what Salmon says or what others say; You can participate or ask for further time to study. The group will not know what the Washington University team has determined. It is up to that team as to if or when their thinking to be used. I do not think either you or I should inform the group of the Washington University research but could say that we believe other research is pending.

Telephone me or Email me if anything is not clear enough. . Eric

Dear Eric:

Thanks so much for your message. Good - I'm glad you approve of my discussing only the historic aspects of the hoard and its current known survivors. I'll leave it at that.

The more I think about it, Noe-12 has the most complete paper trail of any piece of Mass silver. Are you aware of any other pieces that go back that far? Also I found that John Hull was a fur dealer. I borrowed copies of his ledger books but could find no reference to the Pentagoët trading post.

Peter's letter just arrived in today's [Monday] mail. I was particularly impressed with his comment "Extensive internal corrosion would lower the specific gravity and would likely lead to preferential loss of copper from a silver-copper alloy. If the coin originally had the specified weight of 72 grains, the loss of 9.6 grains would have led to the present weight, and the original specific gravity would have been 10.45."

Those two factors of specific gravity and weight loss seem right on the money [excuse the terrible pun] for a normal sterling-grade coin that had undergone environmental contamination and degradation from sitting exposed on the river bank for those 140 years.

Since I have less than two weeks before the Boston meeting, I'll say [and only if asked] that Noe-12 is still under investigation. Peter's result are his business and are not mine to reveal. After all, I'm just talking about the history of the Castine Hoard and not the physical-chemical properties of Noe-12. I have no idea what Chris Salmon is going to discuss. I'm the first speaker, then Robert Hoge, and lastly Salmon. By the way, still not a word from Hoge.

I have not mentioned this at all to Lou Jordan - he seems to know that examination at WUSL was in progress. I guess he knew because he was researching the old newspaper articles.

Between us - I still use the Noe designations since I guess they have become part of my vocabulary. I wonder if the new Salmon ones will catch on. Although I love the romance, history, and economic aspects of Mass silver, I don't consider myself a Mass silver collector with only have three shillings! [Oak tree N-5, Pine tree N-1 and N-29.]

I'll keep you posted.

Best

Phil



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Boston C4

1 message

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
to: [REDACTED]

Thu, Nov 17, 2011 at 5:08 PM

Dear Phil:

How did your presentation go?

I have not heard anything as yet about yours or the various other events and wonder if you can give me a short report.

You can telephone me at [REDACTED] if that is more convenient. Eric



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Fwd: C4

1 message

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
To: [REDACTED]

Fri, Nov 18, 2011 at 1:23 PM

From: [REDACTED]
To: [REDACTED]
Sent: 11/17/2011 5:42:36 P.M. Central Standard Time
Subj: C4

Dear Eric:

I did not forget you! I had a bookkeeping chore that I promised myself I would complete before tackling the list of 14 things that accumulated from the C4 convention. You know: work before pleasure. I had been procrastinating recording my financial accounts since April when we moved; I finished that unpleasant task of number crunching mid-afternoon today. So your email was very timely.

I flew to Boston a week ago – arriving mid-afternoon. The weather was wet but soon became quite sunny. The attendance was quite good considering it was the last time the Bay State Coin show was to meet at the Radisson. The hotel property has been sold and the new management doesn't want any more coin shows. Sounds odd but true. The C4 will go to the Whitman Coin Show at the Philadelphia Convention Center starting next September 2012.

As for the Friday night program, it went well except for one glitch. Dave Bowers was to receive a life-time achievement award from C4 and give a brief talk. No one had seen him and after waiting for a time, Jim Rosen phoned him at home; despite email reminders, he had forgotten to come, thinking it was next weekend! So my talk started early. I'll append Mike Packard's thank you note to tell you how it was received by others. In the section about the dispersal of the hoard, I stressed the role of the 1840 Boston coin dealer, John Warren, and how your Noe-12 has such a clear provenance, probably more than any other survivor of the hoard, except for those 17 in the Maine Historical Museum that Noe studied in 1942. The only question raised dealt with the mysterious Mr. Murray who was listed as the buyer at the Woodward sale. It was the thought he was either a buyer's agent or gave a pseudonym. None other was raised. I said NOTHING about Peter's research – and no one asked.

Salmon's talk was very good – he had great audiovisuals. I was surprised when I met him – he is young, very pleasant and well spoken. His talk was divided into

two sections: that first dealing with the reason for his new taxonomy. He showed the confusion in the listing of the Noe designations as new mint states and combinations have been discovered and described. Apparently Picker and Breen did a lot of this Noe number distortion as new varieties and sub-varieties were added to the census. Nothing was said about counterfeits or any with an X. I forgot to ask him if he had completed the specific gravity of this Noe-13. [I'll email him.]

The second part dealt with the rocker press and large planchet pine trees in particular. There was a great deal of discussion as to the mechanism of this process, a theory advanced by Doty at a COAC years ago. He spoke about the distortion of the coins, especially Noe-1, from the action of the rocker press. Some in the audience were confusing rocker and roller dies. I thought he did a good job.

Robert Hoge spoke of the early American coins in the Hunterian Museum in Glasgow. I asked him about the specific gravity determinations he did on the two ANS Noe-13 coins and he said he lost his notes. So anyway ...

That just about sums it up. I was sorry that Stu Levine was not there – or at least I didn't find him.

I'm sorry to have been so slow in my report to you. You were frequently mentioned and folks were pleased to hear how well you are doing. Several were quite amazed to learn that you waited out hurricane Irene on Martha's Vineyard.

Again many thanks for all your help over the years and I was glad that I could spread the news about the genealogy of Noe-12.

Best regards and Happy Bird-Day to you and yours.

Phil

Thank You Letter to me from Program Chairman:

Phil,

On behalf of the C4 members, I would like to thank you for the wonderful presentation you gave on the Castine Hoard at our Convention last Friday. While many had some familiarity with the basic story, your talk really brought it to life by putting it in the context of the political changes in that area at that time. The pictures of the coins found were wonderful. I think from an early age when we read stories like Treasure Island and others of found treasures, we all have a fantasy of unearthing a wondrous hoard of gold and silver coins. Thank you for telling us the story of how the hoard was lost, found, and partially saved. It started the evening off very well. I cannot tell you how many members came up

to me during the rest of the convention to congratulate me on the wonderful program. I can take no credit. That belongs to you and Bob and Chris. I just wanted you to know that your efforts in putting this talk together were, and are, much appreciated.

I hope you had an uneventful trip back to Virginia. I drove and was amazed at how colorful the drive was. The color lasted longer this year than any I can remember. I cleaned the front yard on Monday after I returned, but winds and rain have left more there than before. The back yard is covered by a thick blanket of oak, cherry, and poplar leaves. I'll get to them after they dry out some.

Again, on behalf of the membership, thank you for a wonderful talk.

With warmest regards,

Mike Packard
Education Chairman, C4



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Fwd: C4

1 message

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
To: [REDACTED]

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To: [REDACTED]
Sent: 11/17/2011 5:42:36 P.M. Central Standard Time
Subj: C4

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Again, on behalf of the membership, thank you for a wonderful talk.

With warmest regards,

Mike Packard
Education Chairman, C4



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Re: Hoge Lecture

1 message

Sat, Nov 19, 2011 at 8:55 PM

To: [REDACTED]

Cc: [REDACTED]

In a message dated 11/19/2011 3:01:55 P.M. Eastern Standard Time, [REDACTED] writes:

Dear Phil and Peter:

It was announced in the ANS Newsletter as you may already have noticed that on Wednesday, December 7, 2011 at ANS in New York City Bob Hoge is going to give a program on Massachusetts silver (coins) in the A N S collection, genuine and counterfeit. That ought to be fascinating and wish I could attend. Perhaps it may be published.

Maybe he has found the specific gravity data which had been asked for months ago and which he said he was then unable to locate or perhaps to complete. I believe that he certainly will include comments on Noe 13, 14 and 15.

I have not been asked to furnish any information recently and presume that neither of you have.

Eric :

I did ask him again about the specific gravity of the ANS Mass silver. He had lost his calculations!

When I read about this lecture, I asked Bob if I could see his notes on the Mass counterfeits for inclusion in my chapter. I assume he is just going to discuss their two examples of Noe-13.

Something of interest to me at C4 - Jim Skalbe, a Boston coin dealer I'm sure you know, had a display of eight counterfeit Mass silver coins. Most were cast examples of Noe-29 and some of the others were odd balls from I don't know when. I have the photos with permission to use in my book if I can determine more about them, I doubt they are modern fakes. I'll keep you posted.

Phil



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Fwd: [Colonial Numismatics] December 7th & MA Silver

1 message

Wed, Nov 30, 2011 at 10:34 AM

To: [REDACTED]

For your information -

Regards,
Phil

----- Forwarded message -----

From: Ray Williams <[REDACTED]>
To: C4online <[REDACTED]> Colonialcoins <[REDACTED]>
Cc:
Bcc:
Date: Wed, 30 Nov 2011 10:18:51 -0500
Subject: [Colonial Numismatics] December 7th & MA Silver

Hi Guys,

The ANS is having a special event on December 7th. This is a totally different presentation than what we enjoyed at C4. I contacted Megan to let her know I'll be there. Can I plan on seeing any friends there? I've cut and pasted info below from the ANS website and eNews.

Ray

Numismatic Conversations with Robert Wilson Hoge

As part of our ongoing Numismatic Conversations series, ANS Curator of North American Coins and Currency, Robert Wilson Hoge, will present "Massachusetts Silver in the ANS: Genuine and Counterfeit" on Wednesday, December 7, 2011. Mr. Hoge will present examples of all types and denominations of the Massachusetts issues and discuss their characteristics.

Space is limited, and will be made available on a first come-first served basis. RSVP required to [REDACTED] ext 117, [REDACTED] Details [here](#).

Numismatic Conversations: Massachusetts Silver in the ANS: Genuine and Counterfeit with Robert Wilson Hoge

Wednesday, 7 December
5:30pm

75 Varick Street, Floor 11
New York, NY 10013

Space is limited and will be made available on a first come, first serve basis. RSVP required to [REDACTED] ext 117,

!about the event The ANS holds what is believed to be the foremost collection of silver coinage from the 17th century Puritan mint of Boston. Curator Robert Hoge will present examples of all types and denominations of the Massachusetts issues and discuss their characteristics. Participants in the Numismatic Conversations will be able to examine rare specimens, including ones utilized by Noe and Salmon in their important studies, and will have an opportunity to study the extensive ANS collection of forgeries as well. Copies of the new ANS book, The Silver Coins of Massachusetts, by Christopher J. Salmon, will be available for purchase.

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Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

specific gravity

1 message

Tue, Dec 6, 2011 at 1:29 PM

To: [REDACTED]

Cc: [REDACTED]

Hi Phil,

I am not an expert in Specific gravity technique, so I cannot comfortably provide firm answers to these questions. Nor can I vouch for accuracy of the results I obtain. But I will try to do the best I can to respond.

The ANS does not have an actual laboratory, and I am apparently the only one on the staff who has had some occasion to measure SGs over the years, and who is sometimes called upon to undertake such studies (although I have taught several other staff members basically how to do this). I am well aware of the difficulties in obtaining accurate determinations, and would not rely heavily on my measurements. I am glad that you have found them useful, but Peter Gaspar is quite correct in the doubts he has expressed. The balance reads in grams to four metric decimal places, the fourth of which is considered fictive. I do not use the fourth decimal place in calculating the determinations, but usually record the calculated SG readings rounded to four decimal places. If there are preferred numerical procedures, I would be happy to learn of them. I do worry about the possibility of distortion caused by trapping of tiny air bubbles.

In answer to Peter's questions:


- 1) The balance used is a Sartorius CP2245 (d.= 0.1 mg)
- 2) The fluid is distilled water; I do not know about degassing.
- 3) Unknown. Specimen weights are compared with previous readings. The balance is tared between each measurement. Readings are made at room temperature, at which the water is also kept.
- 4) Not measured. They can fairly safely be assumed to be about 72 degrees Fahrenheit.
- 5) In general, only one SG determination is made on each specimen; in some cases, several. When I have done multiple readings, I have not found significant variation.
- 6) The coins are suspended in a light-weight stainless steel basket apparatus which came as part of the instrument kit used for obtaining SG measurements. The apparatus is of course tared to 0 prior to obtaining reading.
- 7) No. This has been done occasionally in the past, I understand, but I would very much like to have a standard.

Please inform Peter that I would be delighted to confer with him on these matters, if he should feel so inclined.

All the best,

R

Robert Wilson Hoge
Curator of North American Coins and Currency
American Numismatic Society
[75 Varick Street, Floor 11](#)
New York, NY 10013
[USA](#)

 ext. 154

Join the American Numismatic Society and receive the award-winning quarterly ANS Magazine
<http://www.numismatics.org/Membership>



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

re: Specific gravity

1 message

Tue, Dec 6, 2011 at 9:47 AM

To: [REDACTED]

Cc: [REDACTED]

Dear Phil,

Eric shared the SG results with me. Without answers to the following questions, I won't know their precision or accuracy. Whenever someone presents SG data with the number of figures after the decimal point as large as Hoge's I begin to worry. With a balance that reads to 0.01 milligrams, measuring the temperature of the buoyancy fluid to 0.01 degree Centigrade, and carrying out at least five duplicate measurements, I can achieve an accuracy of 0.01 to 0.02 SG units, no better.

Please ask Hoge for a description of his procedure, including:

1. What sort of balance was used and what is its accuracy?
2. In what fluid were the coins suspended, and how was the fluid degassed?
3. How accurately is the SG of the weighing fluid known, and how accurately is its temperature dependence known.
4. How often, and how accurately, was the ambient temperature and the temperature of the weighing fluid measured?
5. How many duplicate SG determinations on each coin were performed?
6. How were the coins suspended while immersed in the weighing/buoyancy fluid?
7. Did he determine the SG of a standard whose SG is reliably known? If so, what was the SG of the standard and what was his SG?

Once Hoge provides that information I can estimate the precision of his SG's. SG determination is straightforward, but unless painstaking care is taken, the accuracy of the results is often less than that claimed. We can hope that this is not the case with Hoge's SGs.

Peter

Dear Peter:

I'll pass your questions on to Robert which I cannot answer. My only ANS experience at the ANS with gravimetric analysis was over 20 years ago when I was impressed with their expensive analytical scale.

When Skip Smith and I did specific gravities, we use sterile distilled water at room temperature with no bubbles allowed anywhere. Our digital scale was a very expensive one such as used in their physics department and was checked with weights. We used for all coins the same fine cotton thread "noose" whose weight

was canceled out. We were only confident with answers rounded off at the second place – i.e. calculated to the third and then rounded off to the second.

Although I can't answer any questions as to current ANS technique, the answers Robert provided me were what I needed to know. At the third decimal place, I'll round to the second which I think is reliable. The important thing for my purposes is that none of his results approached anywhere near sterling thus confirming that the visual diagnosis of counterfeit was correct in all instances. If any of his results were on the borderline I would be hard pressed.

Getting back to the two ANS Massachusetts Noe-13 examples, we can see they are not sterling and certainly don't approach Salmon's results. [He still needs a specific gravity determination.] The ANS pieces may not even be silver for that matter. An XRF study would be beneficial. For the present, the bottom line of our meager sample of three pieces is that the Noe-13 counterfeit group does not present a consistent alloy.

My best regards for a Happy Holiday Season.
Phil



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

excellent

1 message

Wed, Dec 7, 2011 at 8:23 PM

to: [REDACTED]

Hi Chris:

This is excellent: <http://blog.cgpgrey.com/death-to-pennies/>

The rationale to abolish the one-cent coin if you haven't seen it before.

Phil



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Hello

1 message

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
to: [REDACTED]

Sat, Dec 10, 2011 at 2:08 PM

Hello Eric:

I wanted to tell you I just finished reading Tarnoff's *Money-Makers* which I enjoyed. I read in the acknowledgments that you were a contributor as I would have expected. I think it was interesting how the author intertwined the counterfeiting exploits of his heroes with the current economic and historic aspects of the various eras.

I hope all is well with you and yours - and may I extend to you all our Best Wishes for a Happy Holiday Season.

Best regards,
Phil



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

More Happy New Year

1 message

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
to: [REDACTED]

Thu, Jan 5, 2012 at 10:20 AM

Dear Eric:

Something just dawned on me which I had neglected to mention in my earlier communication with you.

In the revised section of my book I sent you the other day, my written comments and pictures about your Noe-12 are just the same as I presented orally at C4 in November. As we decided in our discussions at that time, none of Peter's research is even mentioned. Basically the book will only contain a presentation of Noe-12's fascinating provenance trail. The only new material in the book chapter deals with Noe-13 and Salmon's new findings along with the specific gravity reports from Robert Hoge showing that the two ANS examples are not sterling.

All the best,
Phil



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Fwd: FW: True San Antonio Duck story - This is Great!!

1 message

To: [REDACTED]

Sat, Jan 21, 2012 at 1:29 PM

From: [REDACTED]
To: [REDACTED]
Sent: 1/17/2012 2:18:36 P.M. Central Standard Time
Subj: Fwd: FW: True San Antonio Duck story - This is Great!!

Dear Eric:
Here is something to brighten your day! I reply to your other message later.
Best
Phil

[2012 version of Makeway For Ducklings](#)

Date: Tuesday, January 17, 2012, 12:18 AM

True Duck Story from San Antonio , Texas

Something really cute happened in downtown San Antonio this week. Michael R. is an accounting clerk at Frost Bank and works there in a second story office. Several weeks ago, he watched a mother duck choose the concrete awning outside his window as the unlikely place to build a nest above the sidewalk. The mallard laid ten eggs in a nest in the corner of the planter that is perched over 10 feet in the air. She dutifully kept the eggs warm for weeks, and Monday afternoon all of her ten ducklings hatched.



Michael worried all night how the momma duck was going to get those babies safely off their perch in a busy, downtown, urban environment to take to water, which typically happens in the first 48 hours of a duck hatching. Tuesday morning, Michael watched the mother duck encourage her babies to the edge of the perch with the intent to show them how to jump off. Office work came to a standstill as everyone gathered to watch.



The mother flew down below and started quacking to her babies above. In disbelief Michael watched as the first fuzzy newborn trustingly toddled to the edge and astonishingly leapt into thin air, crashing onto the cement below. Michael couldn't stand to watch this risky effort nine more times! He dashed out of his office and ran down the stairs to the sidewalk where the first obedient duckling, near its mother, was resting in a stupor after the near-fatal fall. Michael stood out of sight under the awning-planter, ready to help.



As the second one took the plunge, Michael jumped forward and caught it with his bare hands before it hit the concrete.. Safe and sound, he set it down by its momma and the other stunned sibling, still recovering from that painful leap. (The momma must have sensed that Michael was trying to help her babies.)



One by one the babies continued to jump.. Each time Michael hid

under the awning just to reach out in the nick of time as the duckling made its free fall. At the scene the busy downtown sidewalk traffic came to a standstill. Time after time, Michael was able to catch the remaining eight and set them by their approving mother.



At this point Michael realized the duck family had only made part of its dangerous journey. They had two full blocks to walk across traffic, crosswalks, curbs and past pedestrians to get to the closest open water, the San Antonio River, site of the famed "River Walk." The onlooking office secretaries and several San Antonio police officers joined in. An empty copy-paper box was brought to collect the babies. They carefully corralled them, with the mother's approval, and loaded them in the container.. Michael held the box low enough for the mom to see her brood. He then slowly navigated through the downtown streets toward the San Antonio River. The mother waddled behind and kept her babies in sight, all the way.



As they reached the river, the mother took over and passed him, jumping in the river and quacking loudly. At the water's edge, Michael tipped the box and helped shepherd the babies toward the water and to the waiting mother after their adventurous ride.



All ten darling ducklings safely made it into the water and paddled up snugly to momma. Michael said the mom swam in circles, looking back

toward the beaming bank bookkeeper, and proudly quacking.



At last, all present and accounted for: "We're all together again. We're here! We're here!"



And here's a family portrait before they head outward to further adventures....



Like all of us in the big times of our life, they never could have made it alone without lots of helping hands. I think it gives the name of San Antonio 's famous "River Walk" a whole new meaning! Maybe you will want to share this story with others. Doctor York told me she had forwarded it to 20 people. It's too good to lose!
Live honestly, Love generously, Care deeply, Speak kindly & Leave the rest to God.



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Salmon Massachusetts Silver die variety printout

2 messages

Tue, Jan 24, 2012 at 11:11 AM

To: [REDACTED]

Cc: [REDACTED]

The recent C4 publication which has an article by Salmon is the first written comment I am aware of following his book. It seems to consist of a redundancy of conversion tables between Crosby, Noe, and Salmon. It lists Noe 12 in the tables without other comment. Salmon's book stated that the genuineness of Noe 12 is an open matter. He seems to have decided to omit in his book all specification of forgeries, counterfeits, alterations and copies. The new comments place the variety Noe12 in all tables. I wonder whether that means he has or has not given his opinion as to its genuineness. None of the false pieces are mentioned in Salmon's recent C4 publication. I would appreciate your comments on this matter. Eric

Wed, Jan 25, 2012 at 11:09 AM

To: [REDACTED]

Dear Eric:
Below are my thoughts.
Phil

Eric wrote:

The recent C4 publication which has an article by Salmon is the first written comment I am aware of following his book. It seems to consist of a redundancy of conversion tables between Crosby, Noe, and Salmon. It lists Noe 12 in the tables without other comment. Salmon's book stated that the genuineness of Noe 12 is an open matter. He seems to have decided to omit in his book all specification of forgeries, counterfeits, alterations and copies. The new comments place the variety Noe12 in all tables. I wonder whether that means he has or has not given his opinion as to its genuineness. None of the false pieces are mentioned in Salmon's recent C4 publication. I would appreciate your comments on this matter. Eric

Dear Eric:

You are a mind reader – I was thinking about the same thing.

This is how I put it together. In his book, on p. 21, Salmon says "... the piece (Noe-12) is considered indeterminate pending future research and discoveries, and is classified among the questionable varieties in the current compendium with the designation 10-X." So, just as you say its "genuineness is an open matter." And Salmon says this because the coin has so much in common with other large and small planchet shillings except that it was probably die-struck. In the meantime, he has given it an "X" designation along with 9 others until all this gets sorted out. So, I read him to say the case is still open. From what I gather, those coins he calls "X" are contemporaneous with Hull's Mint and would have, or could have, circulated with the known genuine products. They are not latter day concoctions to fool numismatists.

You ask: He seems to have decided to omit in his book all specification of forgeries, counterfeits, alterations and copies. He says yes in regard to that question on p.15].

To me, these circulating counterfeits [Noe-13, 14 etc] are just as important and vital to the Massachusetts silver series as the Muttonhead, for example, is within the Connecticut coppers and bear the same relationship. [I say the Muttonhead because it bear no visible relationship to other Connecticuts.]

Now my two-cents worth – I wonder if Noe-12 was a trial strike in a base metal that was rejected because of design flaws? It has too much in common with the other Mass coins to have been a fanciful whim. Until more is known, the matter is open. The absolute irony is that more is known about the provenance of that coin than any other in the series! No matter what is later proven, Noe-12 IS in the Mass silver series, just as the Muttonhead which also is still under investigation. These coins WERE the circulating money of the era.

So, those are my thoughts. If you wish, I have no problem discussing any of this with Chris.

Now something else – between us – I've rejected Hoge's specific gravity determinations because of a major flaw I've uncovered. I've asked him to recalculate his numbers. He had the specific gravity for some of the silver pieces in the 6.7 range which are impossible to be that low. Zinc is the lightest metal at 6.9 –7.2. It may just be a calculation error. Also it is obvious that Robert is at everybody's beck and call and I hate asking him for anything more.

Now the other point – I've redone parts of my Mass silver chapter – especially dealing with Noe-12 and would appreciate your input and suggestions. I think we have the same opinion.

Below is the rewrite of the section:

.....

The single known example of Pine Tree shilling (Noe-12, Salmon 10-X, Crosby 6-K) has attracted interest because of its nonconforming features – all the “Ns” backwards and Massachusetts written as MASASTHVSETS.[1] Despite these irregularities, which may have been the idiosyncratic work of some apprentice die sinker, it has several features in common with both large and small planchet Pine Tree shillings. Salmon opines that since “... the piece (Noe-12) is considered indeterminate pending future research and discoveries, ... [it] is classified among the questionable varieties in the current compendium with the designation 10-X.”[2] What is fascinating is that probably more is known about the provenance of this unique example than any other member of the entire Massachusetts silver series! Its history can be traced with reasonable certainty as far back as the 1680s to the trading post at Castine, Maine, which had been conducting an active commerce with Boston for years as evidenced by the estimated 300 pieces of Massachusetts silver within the hoard of an estimated 2000 coins which was probably deposited in 1704 and not discovered until 1840.[3] It was during that era when the French Baron Castin had sworn allegiance to the English in 1693 to keep peace in the area. When the hoard was dispersed, a perceptive member of the Castine community, Dr. Joseph Stevens, saved one coin of each major type for historical reference for a total of 17 examples.[4] Although other townspeople

saved a few more souvenir pieces, the majority, including Noe-12, was sold in Boston at the price of silver. Those coins of numismatic interest were purchased (1841) by John Warren, an antiquities dealer located at [No. 186 Tremont Street, Boston](#), who priced Pine Tree shillings at \$1.00.[5] In October 1863, a unique specimen “from the celebrated deposit found at Castine in 1840”– (Noe-12, Crosby 6-K or Salmon 10-X) – was featured in the *Historical Magazine*:[6]

Unique Pine Tree Shilling: - In a collection of coins recently belonging to Chas. Payson, Esq., of Portland, Maine, I find a very rare and probably unique specimen of the Pine Tree coinage. The piece is peculiar in several respects, but it differs from all others which I have ever met with in the legend, which read *Masasthusets* instead of Massachusetts, as on the usual type. The coin is from the celebrated deposit found at Castine in 1840.

s/W

That same month, the identical coin, and specifically stated as such, was sold in the Bangs, Merwin and Co. October 1863 auction[7] featuring the collection of W. Elliot Woodward, of Roxbury, Massachusetts, who had acquired the piece. Estimated at a value of \$6.00, the coin was purchased by an individual identified only as “Murray.” The coin later came into the Colonel Green Collection and since 1941 has resided with Eric P. Newman. (Figure 2.4)



Figure 2.4: The unique Noe-12 large planchet Pine Tree Shilling (62 grains). (Courtesy of the Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.)

[1] Breen, *Complete Encyclopedia*, p. 18.

[2] Salmon, *Silver Coins*, pp. 19-21

[3] The trading post at Castine was founded by the French in 1613 and then assumed by the Plymouth Colony in 1626 as its most northern outpost. It was recovered by the French in 1635 and held until 1654 when it reverted to Massachusetts. Again in 1667, it was returned to France by treaty at which time Baron Jean Vincent de St. Castin arrived. Except for brief intervals, when it was captured by the Dutch, Castine remained French until 1689 after which date it was permanently English although the baron was allowed to remain, not departing for France until 1701. This hoard of coins was never “buried” but actually deposited on a hillside as though it was jettisoned in great haste. It remained undetected in the undergrowth until 1840 when estimates of its size varied from 400 to 2000 coins with a bullion value of \$500. The best summary of these events is found in the *Wilson Museum Bulletin*, Spring 2003, vol. 4, no. 24, continued in the Summer issue, vol. 4, no. 25.

[4] Among the pieces salvaged by Dr. Stevens were only two pieces of Massachusetts silver, a large planchet shilling, Noe-2, and a Noe-33 sixpence.

[5] *Log Cabin*, July 3, 1841, vol. 1, no. 31.

[6] Vol. 8, no. 10 (Oct. 1863).

[7] Lot 2467, p. 125. In that same auction, a second large planchet Castine Pine Tree Shilling was offered as lot 2460, p. 124. Its present whereabouts is unknown.



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Noe-12

1 message

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
to: [REDACTED]

Wed, Jan 25, 2012 at 12:32 PM

Hello again Eric:

I just wanted to tell you that I've not mentioned Peter's analytic studies with anyone.

Phil



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

I goofed

1 message

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
to: [REDACTED]

Thu, Feb 2, 2012 at 9:21 PM

Sorry Eric:

I goofed - the note I need is a scan of a **genuine** Connecticut Forty Shillings note of **May 10, 1775**. This is to accompany one of Dawkins's counterfeits.

In my old age I goofed and wrote 1777! Sorry.

Phil



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Henry Dawkins

1 message

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
to: [REDACTED]

Thu, Feb 2, 2012 at 8:15 PM

Dear Eric;

I'm doing the final touches on my book and was wondering if you have a scan of a **genuine** Connecticut Forty Shillings note of May 10, 1777 that I can use? You recall this was the famous note that Henry Dawkins counterfeited. I have a Dawkin's forgery but would like to use a genuine note for comparison to show the imperfections of going from a genuine typeset to an engraved plate counterfeit note. You describe the variations very nicely in your book on p. 469. Don't go to any bother - I'm just asking in case you have an image on file.

Many thanks for checking - but please, no bother.

Best

Phil

Hello

3 messages

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
To: [REDACTED]
Cc: [REDACTED]

Sat, Feb 11, 2012 at 1:28 PM

Dear Eric:

I've finished my book and need to send it off to Lou Jordan and Gary Trudgen as proofreaders to find all the typos I've made! It is long overdue.

For now, nothing is going to the reviewers about Noe-12, except that Salmon renamed it 10-X.

There is nothing about Peter's recent work. In fact, I will tell no one about it until you say so.

I would like to use the few paragraphs about Noe-12's history from Castine - the same as I presented at C4. I can send that along to the proofers at any time you say. Also I omitted everything about the ANS specific gravities since I feel they need to be recalculated because of suspected errors for the counterfeit silver dollars.

Although I sent it to you before, this is what I wrote about Mass counterfeits and copies. This is ALL I would say. The Noe-12 bit is not going to the reviewers at this time although all I wrote is the same as the C4 presentation and everybody has already heard it.

Hope all is well with you -
Best regards,
Phil

 **The Parade of Counterfeits and Fabrications.doc**
8097K

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
To: [REDACTED]

Sun, Feb 12, 2012 at 4:30 PM

[REDACTED]
I have been delayed in answering you because I had to wait to talk to Gaspar. What you currently wrote me is fine with one suggested addition.

As long as you are mentioning Salmon's classification of Noe's 12 as Salmon's 10 - X it seems appropriate to quote Salmon's statement as to what X stands for. That is a subtle way of pointing out that the 10 is a die designation and the X is a signal of questionable genuineness. That will possibly show the reader that the meanings of the two signals are unrelated in application and of unrelated usage. It is unnecessary to point out the confusion caused by some of the coins using the X may be genuine and some may be false and some may remain undetermined into the future.

I am sure hat you will have more suggested changes than typos as that would be considered as an insufficient editorial review. My best Eric

[Quoted text hidden]

Tue, Feb 14, 2012 at 11:21 AM

to: [REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>

Dear Eric:

Thanks so much for your reply. Your suggestion re: the meaning of "X" is a good one and I'll add it.

Regarding my proofreading, much of the text has been reviewed already by others for content - my big problem is when I move text around, I end up omitting or duplicating sections and I'm very poor at detecting my own goofs. It will be read for both content and style by Jordan and Trudgen.

Almost two years ago I sent you a bound hard copy of the text on which you made some suggestions. There have been a few additions since but mostly it has been polishing up details. Would you like to see an updated version as either a hard copy or on a CD to read on your computer? Both will be available soon.

Again - many thanks as always.

Best

Phil

[Quoted text hidden]



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Hello

3 messages

Sat, Feb 11, 2012 at 2:28 PM

To: [REDACTED]

Cc: [REDACTED]

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Hope all is well with you -
Best regards,
Phil



The Parade of Counterfeits and Fabrications.doc
8097K

Sun, Feb 12, 2012 at 5:30 PM

To: [REDACTED]

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As long as you are mentioning Salmon's classification of Noe's 12 as Salmon's 10 - X it seems appropriate to quote Salmon's statement as to what X stands for. That is a subtle way of pointing out that the 10 is a die designation and the X is a signal of questionable genuineness. That will possibly show the reader that the meanings of the two signals are unrelated in application and of unrelated usage. It is unnecessary to point out the confusion caused by some of the coins using the X may be genuine and some may be false and some may remain undetermined into the future.

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[Quoted text hidden]

Tue, Feb 14, 2012 at 12:21 PM

to: [REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>

Dear Eric:

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Regarding my proofreading, much of the text has been reviewed already by others for content - my big problem is when I move text around, I end up omitting or duplicating sections and I'm very poor at detecting my own goofs. It will be read for both content and style by Jordan and Trudgen.

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Again - many thanks as always.

Best

Phil

[Quoted text hidden]



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

(no subject)

1 message

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
to: [REDACTED]

Tue, Feb 14, 2012 at 2:31 PM

Dear Phil:

I would like very much to have a hard copy of your pending publication of it is not inconvenient.

I want to tell you something nice. At a recent numismatic literature auction I was outbid after putting in a bid over the estimate. I asked the auctioneer if the winner would be willing to send me a copy because it was short. The winner said he would make a copy which is what he wanted and that I could have the original. Isn't that astounding? Eric



Eric Newman <

(no subject)

1 message

to: [REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>

Tue, Feb 14, 2012 at 3:31 PM

Dear Phil:

I would like very much to have a hard copy of your pending publication of it is not inconvenient.

I want to tell you something nice. At a recent numismatic literature auction I was outbid after putting in a bid over the estimate. I asked the auctioneer if the winner would be willing to send me a copy because it was short. The winner said he would make a copy which is what he wanted and that I could have the original. Isn't that astounding? Eric



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

: Reflections on politics to lighten this primary week

1 message

Fri, Feb 17, 2012 at 9:34 PM

TO: [REDACTED]

Subj: Fwd: : Reflections on politics to lighten this primary week

The truth of the matter

- 1- The problem with political jokes is they get elected. ~Henry Cate, VII
- 2- We hang the petty thieves and appoint the great ones to public office. ~Aesop
- 3- If we got one-tenth of what was promised to us in these acceptance speeches, there wouldn't be any inducement to go to heaven. ~Will Rogers
- 4- Those who are too smart to engage in politics are punished by being governed by those who are dumber. ~Plato
- 5- Politicians are the same all over. They promise to build a bridge even where there is no river. ~Nikita Khrushchev
- 6- When I was a boy I was told that anybody could become President; I'm beginning to believe it. ~ Clarence Darrow
- 7- Why pay money to have your family tree traced; go into politics and your opponents will do it for you. ~Author Unknown
- 8- If God wanted us to vote, he would have given us candidates. ~Jay Leno

9- Politicians are people who, when they see light at the end of the tunnel, go out and buy some more tunnel ~John Quinton

10- Politics is the gentle art of getting votes from the poor and campaign funds from the rich, by promising to protect each from the other. ~Oscar Ameringer

11- The Democrats seem to be basically nice people, but they have demonstrated time and again that they have the management skills of celery. They're the kind of people who might stop to help you change a flat, but would somehow manage to set your car on fire. I would be reluctant to entrust them with a Cuisinart, let alone the economy. The Republicans, on the other hand, would know how to fix your tire, but they wouldn't bother to stop because they'd want to be on time at the country club. ~Dave Barry

12- The Democrats are the party that says government will make you smarter, taller, richer, and remove the crabgrass on your lawn. The Republicans are the party that says government doesn't work and then they get elected and prove it. ~P.J. O'Rourke

13- I offer my opponents a bargain: If they will stop telling lies about us, I will stop telling the truth about them. ~Adlai Stevenson, campaign speech, 1952

14- A politician is a fellow who will lay down your life for his country. ~Texas Guinan

15- Any American who is prepared to run for president should automatically, by definition, be disqualified from ever doing so. ~Gore Vidal

16- I have come to the conclusion that politics is too serious a matter to be left to the politicians. ~Charles de Gaulle

17- Politics is supposed to be the second-oldest profession. I have come to realize that it bears a very close resemblance to the first. ~Ronald Reagan

18- Politics: [Poly "many" + tics "blood-sucking parasites"]

~Larry Hardiman

19- Instead of giving a politician the keys to the city, it might be better to change the locks. ~Doug Larson

20- There ought to be one day - just one - when there is open season on senators. ~Will Rogers

21- Democracy is two wolves and a lamb voting on what to have for lunch. Liberty is a well-armed lamb contesting the vote" ~Benjamin Franklin



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Re: (no subject)

1 message

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
to: [REDACTED]

Fri, Feb 17, 2012 at 2:03 PM

Hi Eric:

I have a few more pictures to put un place and then to print it off. Give me a few days.

Best

Phil

In a message dated 2/14/2012 3:31:11 P.M. Eastern Standard Time,

[REDACTED] writes:

Dear Phil:

I would like very much to have a hard copy of your pending publication of it is not inconvenient.



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

it is in the mail

1 message

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
to: [REDACTED]

Tue, Mar 6, 2012 at 10:37 AM

Dear Eric:

At last it is in the mail!; a hard copy of my book for your perusal. Please make any comments and corrections. This copy is in black and white - hopefully the final edition will be in color - or at least that is what Andy Meadows suggested. I have already made changes in the References section where they were some spaces left out and the wrong type fonts used.

Lou Jordan and Gary Trudgen are doing the proofing. As for coin sizes, those can be fixed by Oliver Hoover. Most will be actual size where some smaller ones will be enlarged.

Enjoy! Many thanks.

Best

Phil



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Help

2 messages

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
To: [REDACTED]

Sun, Mar 11, 2012 at 2:37 PM

Dear Eric:

I'm just checking to see if my opus arrived OK in St. Louis.

Spring is slowly arriving in Virginia and yard work will soon be at hand.

I hope all is well in your neck of the woods.

Best

Phil

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
To: [REDACTED]

Mon, Mar 12, 2012 at 4:31 PM

Dear Phil:

It has arrived and I glanced at it. Is the index prepared as yet?

There are two items I thought about which you may not be aware of.

First: You cite Peck on British copper coins. I gave him a tiny bit of data for his book when we had corresponded. He knew I was interested in counterfeit British Halfpence and he collected them. They were carefully selected and were from xf to unc in condition. When he got cancer and realized he would soon pass away he gave his genuine pieces to the British Museum and gave all of his counterfeit British halfpence to me. I have a gorgeous group of about 25 counterfeit halfpence from him and guess what? It includes a most spectacular piece, a counterfeit of the genuine halfpence with the spelling error GEORIVS iii REX. I thought you might wish to mention some of this in your book. Just imagine a counterfeiter copying an original die maker's error unknowingly in order to try to be accurate.

Second:

In Scott pamphlet on counterfeiting in Colonial New York I have been studying the Feb. 16, 1771 New York paper money issue (page 140 et seq.). In one place it states that all denominations were counterfeited. In the text I believe it only states that L 10 and 10s bills are mentioned as counterfeit. I have checked some collections and plan to check more but I have found no other counterfeits than those actually specified. After you study this you might want to comment that people were so upset about counterfeiting that went far beyond what was necessary disturbing other denominations of the issue.

I will get to reading your draft as soon as I can. I must sleep 15 hours at night to be partly efficient.

Eric

[Quoted text hidden]



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Help

2 messages

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]> Sun, Mar 11, 2012 at 3:37 PM
To: [REDACTED]

Dear Eric:

I'm just checking to see if my opus arrived OK in St. Louis.

Spring is slowly arriving in Virginia and yard work will soon be at hand.

I hope all is well in your neck of the woods.

Best

Phil

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]> Mon, Mar 12, 2012 at 5:31 PM
To: [REDACTED]

Dear Phil:

It has arrived and I glanced at it. Is the index prepared as yet?

There are two items I thought about which you may not be aware of.

First: You cite Peck on British copper coins. I gave him a tiny bit of data for his book when we had corresponded. He knew I was interested in counterfeit British Halfpence and he collected them. They were carefully selected and were from xf to unc in condition. When he got cancer and realized he would soon pass away he gave his genuine pieces to the British Museum and gave all of his counterfeit British halfpence to me. I have a gorgeous group of about 25 counterfeit halfpence from him and guess what? It includes a most spectacular piece, a counterfeit of the genuine halfpence with the spelling error GEORIVS iii REX. I thought you might wish to mention some of this in your book. Just imagine a counterfeiter copying an original die maker's error unknowingly in order to try to be accurate.

Second:

In Scott pamphlet on counterfeiting in Colonial New York I have been studying the Feb. 16, 1771 New York paper money issue (page 140 et seq.). In one place it states that all denominations were counterfeited. In the text I believe it only states that L 10 and 10s bills are mentioned as counterfeit. I have checked some collections and plan to check more but I have found no other counterfeits than those actually specified. After you study this you might want to comment that people were so upset about counterfeiting that went far beyond what was necessary disturbing other denominations of the issue.

I will get to reading your draft as soon as I can. I must sleep 15 hours at night to be partly efficient.

Eric

[Quoted text hidden]



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Hello

1 message

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
To: [REDACTED]

Tue, Mar 13, 2012 at 12:35 PM

Dear Eric:

Thank you for your message. Let me reply to your comments.

Is the index prepared as yet?

No, because the page numbers won't be known until the book is finished. I do indices from the galley proofs using file cards; that shows I belong to another age!

It includes a most spectacular piece, a counterfeit of the genuine halfpence with the spelling error GEORIVS iii REX.

It was very interesting to hear about Peck's counterfeits. I think his book is the greatest! I have a 1772 GEORIVS error in about fine. I once thought about whether the Peck 900 could be confused for a counterfeit. Thanks for the great idea; I'll get mine from the bank and add it to the text as a point of interest.

I looked at Scott and saw your concern about a generalized hysteria re: counterfeits. The newspaper says that "all" forgeries were from engraved plates and thus identifiable on the basis of irregular type. Of interest, on the counterfeit £10 in Ford VIII, lot 1542, there is a point after TEN SHILLINGS which the newspaper said was absent. Obviously the counterfeiters read the paper and were thus warned to fix their plate! [unless there were more £10 forgeries from different sources.] Indeed, the paper spread the alarm saying it was "all" which must have served as a warning for people to check every note of that emission. The "all" was an overreaction.

After you study this you might want to comment that people were so upset about counterfeiting that went far beyond what was necessary disturbing other denominations of the issue.

I'm going to see if I can add this scenario to my Chapter 8. Thanks so much for another great idea.

If you don't have time to review my entire opus, I might suggest that Chapters 7-10 would really benefit from your review.

Spring has arrived in Virginia. It is really pretty in the valley. I hope all is well with you and yours. I really appreciate your input.

Best,

Phil



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

detector note

2 messages

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
to: [REDACTED]

Thu, Mar 22, 2012 at 1:29 PM

Dear Eric:

A question:

To whom were the Continental Congress blue/pink detector notes primarily distributed? Was it a tool for merchants so that their clerks could compare notes or were they available to the general public? Or both?

More later.

Thanks.

Phil

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
to: [REDACTED]

Thu, Mar 22, 2012 at 2:43 PM

Dear Phil:

My understanding is that single panes of the sheets of both pink paper (for first issue only) and then blue paper counterfeit detector sheets were distributed from time to time to those governmental agencies charged with either paying out or redeeming Continental Currency bills. Full double pane sheets were remainders.

So far as I know merchants or the general public did not receive them or perhaps they might have been signed with forged signatures, perhaps bleached, cut up and circulated.

Eric

[Quoted text hidden]



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

detector note

2 messages

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
to: [REDACTED]

Thu, Mar 22, 2012 at 2:29 PM

Dear Eric:

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More later.

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So far as I know merchants or the general public did not receive them or perhaps they might have
been signed with forged signatures, perhaps bleached, cut up and circulated.

Eric

[Quoted text hidden]



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

a revision

2 messages

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
to: [REDACTED]

Sat, Mar 24, 2012 at 3:00 PM

Dear Eric:

Thanks for your comments on the detector notes. There is the common folklore that these sheets were for the general public and were also issued as single notes. I was unaware that any single note had been cut from an eight-note sheet for collectors. Many years ago, I got a single blue Sept 26, 1778 \$40 note with sloppily-cut edges.

Below I wrote an addendum for your perusal, comments, additions etc.

Thanks so much.

Phil

Counterfeit detector notes were issued in uncut panes of eight denominations printed on blue paper, except for the first May 10, 1775 emission which were pink except for a blue \$20 note. These sheets were distributed from time to time to those governmental agencies charged with either paying out or redeeming Continental Currency bills allowing officials to detect possible counterfeits in the tills. Individual notes have been cut from the original sheets for collectors.

(Personal communication, Eric P. Newman, March 24, 2012).

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
to: [REDACTED]

Mon, Mar 26, 2012 at 11:29 AM

Dear Phil:

I would leave out the words "in the tills" because the detector bills were supposed to be helpful in catching counterfeits before they got into the tills. Eric

[Quoted text hidden]



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

follow up

1 message

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
to: [REDACTED]

Tue, Mar 27, 2012 at 4:44 PM

Dear Eric:
Please see below.

Your message of March 12, 2012:

Second:

In Scott pamphlet on counterfeiting in Colonial New York I have been studying the Feb. 16, 1771 New York paper money issue (page 140 et seq.). In one place it states that all denominations were counterfeited. In the text I believe it only states that L 10 and 10s bills are mentioned as counterfeit. I have checked some collections and plan to check more but I have found no other counterfeits than those actually specified. After you study this you might want to comment that people were so upset about counterfeiting that went far beyond what was necessary disturbing other denominations of the issue.

Dear Eric:

Regarding your message of March 12 – that was 2 weeks ago!! How time flies! Anyway I looked into it further and am just getting around to sending my results.

The list in your book says that the February 16, 1771 New York emission had 5s, 10s and £1, £2, £3, £5, and £10 notes.

I found in Scott [NY] where he reports the capture of several counterfeiters with 5 and 10 shillings notes and £1, £3, £5, and £10 fake bills in their possession. The only one that was not counterfeited, or at least not recovered, was the £2 note.

In Hickcox's book, *A History of the Bills of Credit of New York*, pp. 46n and 75n, it also says the emission was extensively counterfeited and in 1773 it was ordered for bills to be printed on thin paper to be pasted over the genuine bills. As you state, this was never done. Sounds sort of awkward.

From what I can gather, everything except the £2 was reported in the local press as having been counterfeited.

That's my reading on it. I could ask Lou Jordan for the original newspapers so we can check on it further.

Follow-up: I got a picture of a pane of blue detector notes from Stack's Ford VIII Sale to illustrate my Chapter 9. The one in your book is significantly brighter. I own a single note which is still very blue.

Hope all this helps.

1/18/2019

Gmail - follow up

Best regards,
Phil



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Hello

3 messages

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
to: [REDACTED]

Thu, May 3, 2012 at 3:26 PM

Dear Eric:

I getting nearly done - the other reviewers found a few glitches that escaped me. No real errors in fact. Have you located anytign that needs attention?

Some new pictures to Chapter 4 are in the download. One reader, Thomas Kays is a Virginian who has contributed to the *CNL* in the past and to *C4*. He does the *Virginia Numismatic Journal*. He and his friends do coin detecting and he has uncovered some great finds. I've added his images to Chapter 4. Of particularly great interest is the eight *reales* coin mold!! This is super.

In my next email, I show you some more images of counterfeit farthings, one shilling, and the 1772 Peck GEORIVS halfpenny.

I hope all is well with you.

Best

Phil

 Tom's coins.doc
11883K

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
to: [REDACTED]

Fri, May 4, 2012 at 3:51 PM

Dear Phil:

In your May 3 2012 EMail I am glad to learn of those who have been helpful to you

As for trivial nitpicking you mentioned the GEORIVS halfpence. I believe my genuine unc red example is dated 1773 (not 1772) and my superb 1773 counterfeit of it is almost unc. (given to me by Peck himself) Is there a 1772 of either I do not know about?

My best Eric

[Quoted text hidden]

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
to: [REDACTED]

Sat, May 5, 2012 at 12:49 PM

Hello Eric:

Glad to hear from you.

The genuine GEORIVS is a 1772 issue [Peck 900] unless there are others unreported. I'm sure there are counterfeits which made the same spelling error.

Right now I'm in negotiations with the American Antiquarian Society regarding some newspaper reprints. Things are winding down!! Be sure to tell me if you have any more

suggestions.

Best

Phil

Phil

[Quoted text hidden]



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Hello

3 messages

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]> Thu, May 3, 2012 at 4:26 PM

To: [REDACTED]

Dear Eric:

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Some new pictures to Chapter 4 are in the download. One reader, Thomas Kays is a Virginian who has contributed to the *CNL* in the past and to *C4*. He does the *Virginia Numismatic Journal*. He and his friends do coin detecting and he has uncovered some great finds. I've added his images to Chapter 4. Of particularly great interest is the eight *reales* coin mold!! This is super.

In my next email, I show you some more images of counterfeit farthings, one shilling, and the 1772 Peck GEORIVS halfpenny.

I hope all is well with you.

Best

Phil

 **Tom's coins.doc**
11883K

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Dear Phil:

In your May 3 2012 EMail I am glad to learn of those who have been helpful to you

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My best Eric

[Quoted text hidden]

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]> Sat, May 5, 2012 at 1:49 PM

To: [REDACTED]

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Glad to hear from you.

The genuine GEORIVS is a 1772 issue [Peck 900] unless there are others unreported. I'm sure there are counterfeits which made the same spelling error.

Right now I'm in negotiations with the American Antiquarian Society regarding some newspaper reprints. Things are winding down!! Be sure to tell me if you have any more

1/18/2019

Gmail - Hello

suggestions.

Best

Phil

Phil

[Quoted text hidden]



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

more images

1 message

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]> [REDACTED] [REDACTED] Thu, May 3, 2012 at 5:22 PM

To: [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

Hello Eric, Lou, Gary, and Tom:

Attached are images of counterfeit farthings - struck from Roger Moore and a 1749 weakly cast one of mine.

Thoughts or comments?

Phil



Roger's.doc
8322K



Figure 4.2: The obverse half of a single mold for a casting 1739 counterfeit Mexican Pillar Dollar, recovered in Fauquier County, Virginia. The casting port is visible under the top arrow and the date, 1739, is seen in mirror image by the bottom arrow. (Courtesy of Nick Harris and Karen Eubanks; photo courtesy of Thomas A. Kays)



Figure 4.9: This struck counterfeit "1781" Charles III eight-reales was recovered from an 1820 farm site in Loudon County, Virginia. The dies were hand engraved with no consistency in the legends. The surface scratches could be cancellation graffito or a test mark. The edge view shows an attempt to engrail the coin's edge with proper circles and rectangles, often with a slip of the file. (Photos courtesy of Thomas A. Kays)



Figure 4.18: A cut "1797" eight-reales of Sheffield plate.
Left: the jagged edges of the "silver" plate are evident with sections of silver bubbling up under corrosion of the base metal core.
Right: the "silver-copper-silver sandwich" showing a piecemeal attempt at simulating edge markings. (Courtesy of Thomas A. Kays)



Figure 4.24. “1799” struck counterfeit Charles IV two-*reales* from Lima Mint. Note how the date is punched from altered zeroes. Not listed in Kleeberg’s inventory of counterfeits. (Courtesy of Thomas A. Kays)



Figure 4.25. Counterfeit copper two-*reales* dated 1777. (Kleeberg 77C-L11)¹ Pieces of this sort have been dated to the 1780s and probably were made in New York City. The letters are crudely hand cut. There is no evidence of residual “silver” plating. (Courtesy of Thomas A. Kays)



Figure 4.28. 1751-dated counterfeit Spanish half-pistareen (one-*real*) of Philip V purportedly from the Madrid Mint by an imaginary assayer, IF. A triple impossibility since Ferdinand VI had been king since 1746 and the last coin of this denomination under Philip V was minted in 1745 under the assayer AJ. The reverse impression is shallow and the whole resembles a “German silver” composition. (Courtesy of Thomas A. Kays)



Figure 4.32: A struck counterfeit double *Louis d'or* of Louis XVI found at Charles City County, Virginia.

Left pair: The gilded “gold” plating has worn very thin; the multiple scratch marks may be cancellation graffiti. The bottom arrow on the reverse image points to the “H” mint mark of *La Rochelle*. The horizontal arrow notes that the left side of the French arms containing three *fleurs d'lys* bows slightly outward. The upper arrow points to an “8” in the date. (Courtesy of Thomas A. Kays)

Right pair: The genuine double weight coin of this series was minted from 1786 to 1788 (Ciani #2182) weighing 236.2 grains at .9166 fine gold. This coin is not related to the French *pistole* (1640 to 1709) or the French guinea listed in Figure 4.4 (1709 to 1716, 1726 to 1785). The weight of this new issue was reduced by 6.24% with no change in the .9166 fineness.² (Courtesy of Stack’s Bowers Galleries)

¹ Kleeberg, *COAC* 1998, pp. 151, 161, 169, 179.

² See Mossman, *CNL* 2009, p. 3390.



Figure 5.11: Would you condemn the 1772 halfpenny on the left as a forgery where some Birmingham die sinker misspelled the king's name (arrow)?
 Afraid not – both are genuine 1772 Tower Mint issues but the left coin is one “G” short in GEORGIVS; the left coin is Peck 900 at 156.0 grains and the right Peck 901 at 155.7 grains. After the recurrent legend blunders on William and Mary and William III coppers made by private contractors to the mint, currency issues from the Tower Mint were free from misspellings except for Peck 837, a 1730 halfpenny of George II also rendered as GEOGIVS. On the contrary, counterfeiters made frequent spelling mistakes, but this was not one of them. (Author's collection)



Figure 5.12: Counterfeit English farthings.

Although genuine and counterfeit halfpence were far more prevalent in colonial America, counterfeit farthings were reported within the small change medium.

Top row, left pair: A cast counterfeit 1749 George II “old head” farthing, Peck 889, at 32.8 grains (average = 75.9 grains). The diameter is 20.6 x 21.6 (n = 23-24 mm) and the specific gravity 8.9, suggesting pure copper. The fields are granular and the legends, particularly on the obverse, are indistinct and off the planchet. All these features point out the difficulty in casting small coins. The date is significant because of the large shipment of 1749 farthings received in Boston that year. (Author's collection)

Top row, right pair: struck counterfeit 1743 George II “GEORGIVS” farthing – two interesting coincidences since no regal farthings were minted in 1743 and the change from “IUS” to “IVS” did not occur until 1746! Also the bust is an “Old Head” type that is similar to many seen on counterfeit halfpence. The diameter is 20.8 x 20.6 mm with a weight of 43.1 grains and a coin turn axis. (Courtesy of Roger A. Moore)

Bottom row, left pair: struck 1773 George III counterfeit farthing whose effigy strongly resembles many of the counterfeit halfpence of the period with very prominent curls. Rather than a totally hand engraved die, a puncheon, raised from a common matrix, may have been used to sink the central devices into the die. Note the technical maturity of counterfeiters since the earlier cast example of George II. There is a small die break present in front of King George III's mouth. Die breaks are common since the dies were typically made from inferior metal. The diameter is 22.6 x 22.3 mm with a weight of 57.4 grains and a coin turn axis. (Courtesy of Roger A. Moore)

Bottom row, right pair: another struck 1773 George III counterfeit farthing from obvious hand engraved dies, lacking the finished appearance of the previous coin. The hand engraving of the legends and the crudeness of the central devices is characteristic of both farthings and halfpence in the so-called Simian Family of counterfeits. The diameter is 21.5 x 21.1 mm with a weight of 40.7 grains and a coin turn axis. (Courtesy of Roger A. Moore)



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Hello1

1 message

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]> Sun, Jul 8, 2012 at 2:48 PM

to: [REDACTED]

Dear Eric:

It seems months since last I communicated with you. Life has been pretty busy for me in the meantime.

We are currently on day 11 of a heat wave! Right now it is 104.2° at 2:30 PM. I hope you are enjoying the cool breezes wafting across Martha's Vineyard. To make matters worse, 10 days ago we had a massive windstorm called a "*derecho*." This weather phenomenon was new to me and described as a straight wind [no circular motion] over a 250+ mile front, over 58 MPH, lasting a half-hour or so, and may be accompanied by rain. It barely affected our neighborhood but nearby many trees were downed and the power in downtown Staunton and local shopping centers was out for over a week. We had no rain, which we really need, but north of us the rain was torrential. Tonight a cold front is expected which will bring rain [we hope] and cooler weather is predicted for tomorrow.

Two weeks ago the whole family – three kids, spouses, and five grandsons – spent a few days on Ocracoke Island in the outer banks of North Carolina. It is the island next to Cape Hatteras. Our daughter was visiting from France and it was an enjoyable family get-together. Being so close to the water, I kept thinking of you on the Vineyard.

I keep finding newer material I want to add to my book but have resolved it is now finished! I have a few more additions, generally pictures, to send you for your inspection. My big question to you, do you have any suggestions, corrections or other emendations to send me? The ANS editor will be Oliver Hoover and he will be ready for it this month.

I have added another colonial counterfeit to my bibliography and that is the Danish West Indies. Syd Martin and Mike Ringo gave good evidence that Danish West Indies coins entered our early colonies. [CNL pp.2364] You mentioned one found in Williamsburg in your Virginia halfpence book. There are well known Birmingham counterfeits in copper of the DWI silver 24-*skilling* pieces which turn up around here. Without any effort on my part, I found two. I'll send you paragraphs and pictures in a future email.

Peter has told me that the Mass silver investigations are continuing. Be sure to tell me if I need to change anything in my chapter on the subject.

I hope all is well with you and yours. Above all – stay cool!

My best wishes,
Phil



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

good morning

2 messages

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
To: [REDACTED]

Thu, Aug 9, 2012 at 9:39 AM

Good morning Eric!

I assume you are gazing out over the quiet, still waters of Nantucket Sound. Here, in Virginia, we've had the hottest summer on record but it cools nicely at night. We had some break from hot weather with a visit to the Outer Banks of North Carolina.

Well, I've finished my book and it is ready to go to the ANS. If you have any additions or corrections it is not too late.

My best regards to you and yours; I hope everything goes well for the rest of the summer. Don't get too stirred up over the elections. I heard a cute one the other day: **When the Reverend Edward Everett Hale was asked if he prayed for the Senators, he replied, " No. When I look at the Senators I pray for the country!"**

Phil

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
To: [REDACTED]

Fri, Aug 10, 2012 at 2:19 PM

Dear Ph

Our weather is perfect here but in St. Louis I am told that it is still miserably hot.

Relative to your Edward Everett Hale choice comment about senators I submit the following about senators: Senators are like diapers; they should often be changed and they are full of the identical material.

Eric

[Quoted text hidden]



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

good morning

2 messages

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
To: [REDACTED]

Thu, Aug 9, 2012 at 10:39 AM

Good morning Eric!

I assume you are gazing out over the quiet, still waters of Nantucket Sound. Here, in Virginia, we've had the hottest summer on record but it cools nicely at night. We had some break from hot weather with a visit to the Outer Banks of North Carolina.

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Eric

[Quoted text hidden]



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Welcome home

3 messages

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
To: [REDACTED]

Tue, Sep 25, 2012 at 9:06 AM

Dear Eric:

I assume by this time you have moved back to St. Louis. We just spent another week on the Outer Banks of North Carolina. The weather here in Virginia has suddenly turned to autumn with early AM temperatures in the 40's. A major project in our household is to put in a new lawn. The previous owners were content with weeds – but I'm not.

The manuscript is on its way to Oliver Hoover in Toronto for "typesetting" or whatever the modern equivalent of it is called. I came across two interesting lots in the Ford XV auction, #8940 and #8941. This is an item about which you have an informative discussion on page 291 in your book. What I find so interesting is that the counterfeiter had to engrave the text obviously because he did not have the type fonts but he did a terrible job. I was going to use this as an example of poor workmanship when fonts were unavailable. I'll also call attention to your excellent write up on p. 291.

Everything else is going well with the book. I hope you and Evelyn had a great summer.

Best

Phil

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
To: [REDACTED]

Tue, Sep 25, 2012 at 2:03 PM

Dear Phil:

Evelyn and I have returned from the Vineyard and are trying to wade through our accumulated mail, mounds of requests by researchers, etc. and a need to get back to writing.

Our weather is still

summer and by virtue of our lawn being watered during the severe dry spell in the mid-west we are able to use it for a putting green but can't play golf. I am so glad your opus is being typeset or readied for publication.

I have been looking for a file in my archives for three years and due to a mention of the subject in E Sylum my secretary found it accidentally. The subject is THE ALBANY CHURCH PENNY. It has been mostly been described as religiously related in the past but I plan to show that it was strictly an attempt to revalue coppers and increase the value of what was put into the plate or basket as a contribution during the sermon. If you know anything about it please cut me in. I am slightly disappointed by the very recent writings on the Massachusetts silver coinage counterfeiting and wonder if you are putting that in your book. Scalbe seems to be quite accurate but Salmon and whoever uses the word "contemporary" for silver Massachusetts counterfeits or forgeries may be using it too loosely. What is the earliest record you have of a silver Massachusetts counterfeit or forgery? The late eighteenth century forgery of Bay shillings I mentioned in my old writing was strictly a lead or pewter casting.

Perhaps we should talk on the telephone when it is convenient for you..

My very best

Eric

Tue, Sep 25, 2012 at 3:51 PM

to: [REDACTED]

In a message dated 9/25/2012 3:03:50 P.M. Eastern Daylight Time,
[REDACTED] writes:

| Perhaps we should talk on the telephone when it is convenient for you..

Hello Eric:

So nice to hear from you.

Tell me the best time of day to have a phone chat. For me, it is toll-free calling and I can give you a call.

I know nothing about the Albany Church penny. As you might have heard, there has been quite a dialogue about it on E-Sylum for the past two weeks. It was confused with a communion token which it is not.

Re: Mass silver, I was given that material but chose not to include it in my book for several reasons. [1] they were calling these thin Noe-29s casts which showed no telltale signs of casting. [2] there was no listed provenance and they could have been made anytime and anywhere.

Talk to you soon. Tell me when.

Phil



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Welcome home

3 messages

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
to: [REDACTED]

Tue, Sep 25, 2012 at 10:06 AM

Dear Eric:

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Evelyn and I have returned from the Vineyard and are trying to wade through our accumulated mail, mounds of requests by researchers, etc. and a need to get back to writing.

Our weather is still

summer and by virtue of our lawn being watered during the severe dry spell in the mid-west we are able to use it for a putting green but can't play golf. I am so glad your opus is being typeset or readied for publication. I have been looking for a file in my archives for three years and due to a mention of the subject in E Sylum my secretary found it accidentally. The subject is THE ALBANY CHURCH PENNY. It has been mostly been described as religiously related in the past but I plan to show that it was strictly an attempt to revalue coppers and increase the value of what was put into the plate or basket as a contribution during the sermon. If you know anything about it please cut me in. I am slightly disappointed by the very recent writings on the Massachusetts silver coinage counterfeiting and wonder if you are putting that in your book Scalbe seems to be quite accurate but Salmon and whoever uses the word "contemporary " for silver Massachusetts counterfeits or forgeries may be using it too loosely. What is the earliest record you have of a silver Massachusetts counterfeit or forgery? The late eighteenth forgery of Bay shillings I mentioned in my old writing was strictly a lead or pewter casting.

Perhaps we should talk on the telephone when it is convenient for you..

My very best

Eric

[Quoted text hidden]

Tue, Sep 25, 2012 at 4:51 PM

to: [REDACTED]

In a message dated 9/25/2012 3:03:50 P.M. Eastern Daylight Time,

[REDACTED] writes:

| Perhaps we should talk on the telephone when it is convenient for you..

Hello Eric:

So nice to hear from you.

Tell me the best time of day to have a phone chat. For me, it is toll-free calling and I can give you a call.

I know nothing about the Albany Church penny. As you might have heard, there has been quite a dialogue about it on E-Sylum for the past two weeks. It was confused with a communion token which it is not.

Re: Mass silver, I was given that material but chose not to include it in my book for several reasons. [1] they were calling these thin Noe-29s casts which showed no telltale signs of casting. [2] there was no listed provenance and they could have been made anytime and anywhere.

Talk to you soon. Tell me when.

Phil



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Fwd: FW: You'll Never See This Again

1 message

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
to: [REDACTED]

Wed, Oct 10, 2012 at 4:27 PM

Dear Eric:
I thought you might enjoy this. I certainly did.
Best regards,
Phil

From: [REDACTED]
To: [REDACTED]
Sent: 10/10/2012 2:09:42 P.M. Eastern Daylight Time
Subj: FW: You'll Never See This Again



**Thought you'd enjoy this!
It's one you want your Children and
Grandchildren to read.**

They won't believe this happened, but it DID.

**Harry & Bess
(*This seems unreal.*)**

**Harry Truman was a different kind of
President. He probably made as many, or
more important decisions regarding our
nation's history as any of the other 42
Presidents preceding him. However, a
measure of his greatness may rest on what
he did after he left the White House.**

The only asset he had when he died was the

house he lived in, which was in Independence Missouri . His wife had inherited the house from her mother and father and other than their years in the White House, they lived their entire lives there.

When he retired from office in 1952 his income was a U.S. Army pension reported to have been \$13,507.72 a year. Congress, noting that he was paying for his stamps and personally licking them, granted him an 'allowance' and, later, a retroactive pension of \$25,000 per year.

After President Eisenhower was inaugurated, Harry and Bess drove home to Missouri by themselves. There was no Secret Service following them.

When offered corporate positions at large salaries, he declined, stating, "You don't want me. You want the office of the President, and that doesn't belong to me. It belongs to the American people and it's not for sale."

Even later, on May 6, 1971, when Congress was preparing to award him the Medal of

Honor on his 87th birthday, he refused to accept it, writing, "I don't consider that I have done anything which should be the reason for any award, Congressional or otherwise."

As president he paid for all of his own travel expenses and food.

Modern politicians have found a new level of success in cashing in on the Presidency, resulting in untold wealth. Today, many in Congress also have found a way to become quite wealthy while enjoying the fruits of their offices. Political offices are now for sale (cf. Illinois).

Good old Harry Truman was correct when he observed, "My choices in life were either to be a piano player in a whore house or a politician. And to tell the truth, there's hardly any difference!

I say dig him up and clone him!

If you agree, forward it. If you don't, delete it. I don't want to know one way or the other. By me forwarding it, you know how I feel.

Enjoy life now -- it has an expiration date!

No virus found in this message.

Checked by AVG - www.avg.com

Version: 2013.0.2677 / Virus Database: 2591/5820 - Release Date: 10/09/12



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Fwd: [Colonial Numismatics] EARLY Minting Technology and Techniques

2 messages

to: [REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>

Fri, Oct 12, 2012 at 1:48 PM

Hello Eric and Peter:

In this email forwarded from a C4 friend are two videos from France on their experiments regarding the making of ancient Greek coins. They are excellent. After you go to the site, you will see an orange bar beneath the black tool bar which will turn on the English text.

Enjoy.

Best

Phil

From: [REDACTED]
Subj: [Colonial Numismatics] EARLY Minting Technology and Techniques

While we may have a half decent idea on the minting techniques and technology for the period of colonial coinage, these two videos below take it back a bit further....a bit more than 2,000 years or so to be precise.

The following links were posted to a site I belong to which is devoted to ancient coins, but I thought the videos would still be of interest to some of you.

Both videos are in French, but right below the control bar is a link for a version with English narration and subtitles. They are about 18 and 10 minutes long, respectively.

"The Eagles of Alexandria":

http://www.1001images.com/filmogrf/MA14_aiglesalex/aigles/aiglesalex.html

"Making of a Mint":

http://www.1001images.com/filmogrf/MA10_frappemonnaie/frapper/monnaie.html

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Peter Gaspar <[REDACTED]>

Fri, Oct 12, 2012 at 3:22 PM

To: [REDACTED]

Hello, Phil!

Both videos are very interesting, and I am grateful to you for sending them. In some respects my understanding of minting techniques differs from those shown in use at the Melle center. There is plenty of evidence that some series of silver and electrum ancient coins were struck on blanks that were prepared by pouring molten metal onto a flat surface. That is suggested by planchettes with one flat surface and one curved surface. Such blanks must have been poured one at a time from a crucible small enough that it could be handled with a precision sufficient to produce blanks differing in weight by less than a few percent. The videos showed ancient coins with casting sprues, so the technique shown, casting 'trees' of blanks similar to the manufacture of cash pieces in China must have been used in some mints.

Bronze dies were often used to strike heated blanks. The extra heating process softened the blanks and hardened the dies - bronze is hardened by heating, while steel is softened by heating.

One last comment. Larger Egyptian bronze coins have small depressions at their centers, suggesting some sort of mechanical surface treatment, perhaps even some sort of lathe.

It is great that France supports this kind of metallurgical/numismatic research, and I wish them well and wish that I could participate in their studies. As Graham Dyer and I have found at the royal Mint, the experimental recreation of coinage techniques is a powerful approach toward recreating minting techniques of prior centuries. Mints rarely record their practices, for obvious reasons. For several decades I have been developing a bibliography of die-making and coinage techniques, which I hope to publish someday, when I feel that I have found more references than I have missed.

All the best!

Peter

At 12:48 PM 10/12/2012, [REDACTED] wrote:

Hello Eric and Peter:

In this email forwarded from a C4 friend are two videos from France on their experiments regarding the making of ancient Greek coins. They are excellent. After you go to the site, you will see an orange bar beneath the black tool bar which will turn on the English text.

Enjoy.

Best

Phil

From: [REDACTED]

Subj: [Colonial Numismatics] EARLY Minting Technology and Techniques

While we may have a half decent idea on the minting techniques and technology for the period of colonial coinage, these two videos below take it back a bit further....a bit more than 2,000 years or so to be precise.

The following links were posted to a site I belong to which is devoted to ancient coins, but I thought the videos would still be of interest to some of you.

Both videos are in French, but right below the control bar is a link for a version with English narration and subtitles. They are about 18 and 10 minutes long, respectively.

"The Eagles of Alexandria":

http://www.1001images.com/filmogrf/MA14_aiglesalex/aigles/aiglesalex.html

"Making of a Mint":

http://www.1001images.com/filmogrf/MA10_frappermonnaie/frapper/monnaie.html

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.

_____'-'____



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

hello again

1 message

Thu, Oct 18, 2012 at 5:47 PM

To: [REDACTED]

Cc: [REDACTED]

Dear Eric:

I'm afraid it is an excellent fake with a spelling error. The genuine dies of 1772 and 1773 are the same except for date.

On the obverse, the Rs are not the same; the bead work on the breast on the genuine are 18 round beads but on yours there are a series of 12 scallops. The curls are good but not identical. Most revealing on the reverse is Britannia's shield which is asymmetrical; it is too wide and too short. The B of BRITANNIA is punched far too low.

I wish I had a different diagnosis.

But thank you ever so much for your interest. I have attached larger images which are thumb nailed below.

Best

Phil





 **1773.doc**
417K





Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Re: SUGGESTION FOR YOUR PENDING BOOK

1 message

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
to: [REDACTED]

Thu, Oct 18, 2012 at 4:21 PM

Dear Eric:

I am sure your final editors will let you fix the matter if you are convinced.**Absolutely!**

To my knowledge this error has never been reported. I believe you told me the coin came from Peck way back when. So he would know! Do you have the weight? That will be important to convince any skeptics it is not a well made counterfeit.

The manuscript is with Oliver Hoover. But I can add things. Right now I'm adding a bit about regulated half-joes. I'm finding your old broadside tables and almanacs very helpful in tracing the stable commercial value of the half-joes.

Thanks so much. I hope all is well with you.

Best

Phil



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

1773 ctf half pence images

1 message

Thomas Serfass <[REDACTED]>

Thu, Oct 18, 2012 at 3:54 PM

Reply-To: Thomas Serfass <[REDACTED]>

To: "[REDACTED]" <[REDACTED]>

Cc: ERIC P NEWMAN <[REDACTED]>

Hello Dr. Mossman:

Eric has asked me to send you images of the 1773 ctf half pence you have been discussing. I am attaching image files and I can send you files on CD also, if you would like to have them on media. If the images are not suitable in some manner, please let me know. I hope these will be helpful. Tom Serfass, Curator, Newman Money Museum, Washington University, St. Louis.

4 attachments**EPN1773ctf-hp-obv001.jpg**
43K**EPN1773ctf-hp-obv007.jpg**
131K**EPN1773ctf-hp-rev004.jpg**
133K**EPN1773ctf-hp-rev003.jpg**
41K













Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

hello again

3 messages

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]> Fri, Oct 19, 2012 at 1:50 PM
to: [REDACTED]

Dear Eric:

Here is the dedication - I hope you like it as much as we (Jordan and Mossman) do.

Best

Phil

To Eric P. Newman,
Renown centenarian, collector, scholar, researcher, author, benefactor.
A thoroughly generous man, always willing to share the fascination of
Colonial and Early American Numismatics

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]> Sun, Oct 21, 2012 at 12:55 PM
to: [REDACTED]

Dear Phil:

It was noticed by a member of my immediate family that there is a possible typo in the dedication text that was suggested.. It is felt that the word "renown" should be "renowned". Telling me the text early catches the worm.

Eric

[Quoted text hidden]

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]> Sun, Oct 21, 2012 at 1:21 PM
to: [REDACTED]

Mea culpa: you are so right; 'twill be fixed with a flick of the keyboard. Thank you so much!!

Phil

In a message dated 10/21/2012 1:55:13 P.M. Eastern Daylight Time,
[REDACTED] writes:

Dear Phil:

It was noticed by a member of my immediate family that there is a possible typo in the dedication text that was suggested.. It is felt that the word "renown" should be "renowned". Telling me the text early catches the worm.

Eric



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

hello again

3 messages

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]> Fri, Oct 19, 2012 at 2:50 PM
to: [REDACTED]

Dear Eric:

Here is the dedication - I hope you like it as much as we (Jordan and Mossman) do.

Best

Phil

To Eric P. Newman,
Renown centenarian, collector, scholar, researcher, author, benefactor.
A thoroughly generous man, always willing to share the fascination of
Colonial and Early American Numismatics

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]> Sun, Oct 21, 2012 at 1:55 PM
to: [REDACTED]

Dear Phil:

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Eric

[Quoted text hidden]

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]> Sun, Oct 21, 2012 at 2:21 PM
to: [REDACTED]

Mea culpa: you are so right; 'twill be fixed with a flick of the keyboard. Thank you so much!!

Phil

In a message dated 10/21/2012 1:55:13 P.M. Eastern Daylight Time,
[REDACTED] writes:

Dear Phil:

It was noticed by a member of my immediate family that there is a possible typo in the dedication text that was suggested.. It is felt that the word "renown" should be "renowned". Telling me the text early catches the worm.

Eric



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Hello!!

1 message

Fri, Oct 19, 2012 at 2:47 PM

To: [REDACTED]

Cc: [REDACTED]

Dear Eric:

Here is my new idea which incorporates the two coins with the GEORIVS error. What do you think? The images and legend are also included as a download.

Best

Phil



Figure 5.9: A question: which of the above halfpence is from the Tower Mint and which is a Birmingham forgery?

The two individual diesinkers, wherever they were located, had something in common since both were one G short of a GEORIVS (arrows). After the many blundered legends seen on regal William and Mary and William III coppers designed by private engravers contracted to the Tower Mint, later regal issues were free from misspellings except for two instances of a GEOGIVS *faux pas*. One occurred on the 1730 George II Peck 837 halfpenny while the other is found on the 1772 Tower Mint issue (Peck 900) pictured on the above left. This error never impaired its circulation as evidenced by its low grade yet full weight of 156.0 grains.

(Author's collection)

Its mate on the above right is a very high grade

1773 George III counterfeit from the Eric P.

Newman collection.

**Eric.doc**

155K



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Fwd: hello again

1 message

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
To: [REDACTED]

Mon, Oct 22, 2012 at 12:16 PM

From: [REDACTED]
To: [REDACTED]
Sent: 10/21/2012 1:21:49 P.M. Central Daylight Time
Subj: Re: hello again

Mea culpa: you are so right; 'twill be fixed with a flick of the keyboard. Thank you so much!!
Phil

In a message dated 10/21/2012 1:55:13 P.M. Eastern Daylight Time,
[REDACTED] writes:

Dear Phil:

It was noticed by a member of my immediate family that there is a possible typo in the dedication text that was suggested.. It is felt that the word "renown" should be "renowned". Telling me the text early catches the worm.

Eric



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

A Good one!

1 message

Thu, Oct 25, 2012 at 3:36 PM

To: [REDACTED]

Low life cheating Demorcrats

- > The 2012 Presidential election was too close to call. Neither Mitt Romney
- > nor Obama had enough votes to win. There was much talk about ballot
- > recounting, court challenges, etc., but a week-long ice fishing competition
- > seemed the sportsman like way to settle things.
- >
- > The candidate who caught the most fish at the end of the week would win the
- > election.
- >
- > It was decided that there should be an ice fishing contest between the two
- > candidates to determine the winner.
- >
- > After much of back and forth discussion, it was decided that the contest
- > would take place on a remote frozen lake in northern Wisconsin.
- >
- > There were to be no observers present, and both men were to be sent out
- > separately on this isolated lake and return at 5 P.M. with their catch for
- > counting and verification by a team of neutral parties.
- >
- > At the end of the first day, Obama returned to the starting line, and
- > he had 10 fish.
- >
- > Soon, Romney returned and had no fish. Well, everyone assumed he was just
- > having a bad day or something and hopefully, he would catch up the next day.
- > At the end of the 2nd day Obama came in with 20 fish, and Mitt came in again
- > with none.
- >
- > That evening the Republicans got together secretly with Romney and said, "We
- > think that Obama is a low-life, cheatin' son-of-a-gun. Tomorrow don't
- > bother fishing. Just spy on him, and see just how he is cheating.'
- >
- > The next night (after Obama returns with 50 fish), the Republicans got together
- > for the report of how the Democrats were cheating.
- >
- > **Mitt Romney said, "You are not going to believe this ... Obama is cutting holes in**
- > **the ice."**
- >



Eric Newman <

discovery

1 message

to: [REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>

Thu, Nov 1, 2012 at 2:09 PM

Dear Eric:

I just found the answer to our questions about your 1773 GEORIVS.

Peck discusses it on p. 233 of his second edition. It is plated on Plate 50, coin z!! It certainly looks like the example he gave you!! That's wonderful.

I'm going to need to rewrite the legend to my Figure 5.9.

I have read over that section so many times and it just clicked!

Best

Phil



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Hello

1 message

to: [REDACTED]

Wed, Nov 7, 2012 at 3:09 PM

Dear Eric:

Here is the rewritten caption for your 1773 counterfeit from Mr. Peck. The yellow is the addition. Can Tom get me its weight?

Best

Phil



Figure 5.9: A question: which of the above halfpence is from the Tower Mint and which is a Birmingham forgery?

The two individual diesinkers, wherever they were located, had something in common since both were one G short of a GEORGIVS (arrows). After the many blundered legends seen on regal William and Mary and William III coppers designed by private engravers contracted to the Tower Mint, later regal issues were free from misspellings except for two instances of a GEOGIVS *faux pas*. One occurred on the 1730 George II Peck 837 halfpenny while the other is found on the 1772 Tower Mint issue (Peck 900) pictured on the above left. This error never impaired its circulation as evidenced by its very low grade yet full weight of 156.0 grains. (Author's collection)

Its mate on the above right is an uncirculated 1773 George III counterfeit with the GEORIVS error, a gift to Eric P. Newman from C. Wilson Peck, noted author of *English Copper, Tin and Bronze in the British Museum 1558-1958*, where this very coin is pictured on Plate 50, z. (Courtesy of the Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society)



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

thanks you

1 message

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
to: [REDACTED]

Tue, Nov 13, 2012 at 2:36 PM

Dear Eric:

Yes, 2nd edition - page 47 footnote 1, a reference to the *Calendar of State Papers, Feb. 16, 1639*. I had seen this before.

Thanks much for your call.

Best

Phil



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

hello

1 message

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
To: [REDACTED]

Wed, Feb 13, 2013 at 6:21 PM

Dear Eric:

It has been a while since we last spoke and I hope everything is fine with you and yours. At least for you in St. Louis, and for us in Virginia, we have been spared the recent epidemic of snow storms. At our previous home in Bangor, they are shoveling out from under three feet of it!

A question: the other day a Mass silver enthusiast asked me about the comment he read in Breen's *Encyclopedia* (p. 17 - top right column) about Richard Picker's discovery of a Mass silver forgery punchlinked to your Noe-12. This had never been brought to my attention before and it sounds like a pipedream. Is this so?

As for me, my book is now assuming its final form. About 5 of the 10 chapters have been finished at the ANS. And to think this has been in the works since 2005! Boy - am I slow, but I've read an awful lot of material in the meanwhile! It is about the same length of time as the first one.

Stay happy and healthy - my best wishes to you and yours,

Phil



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Hello and Happy Birthday

1 message

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
to: [REDACTED]

Thu, May 23, 2013 at 5:10 PM

Dear Eric:

Your big day is fast approaching! I hope this message finds you in good health and spirits. Back on February 13th I sent you an email which, according to AOL, had never been read. It is probably floating somewhere in cyberspace. I started to worry and was reluctant to phone since I didn't want to disturb you. I contacted Peter Gaspar who assured all was well with you and yours. I was relieved.

I've been busier than a one-armed paperhanger getting my book finished. It is finally on its way to Hong Kong, along with the Siboni tome on New Jersey coppers. The last little details were completed yesterday. It has been on the drawing board since 2005!!!

I want to get back to my February message to you since it related to your Noe-12.
This is the essence of my message to you:

The other day a Mass silver enthusiast asked me about the comment he read in Breen's *Encyclopedia* (p. 17 - top right column) about Richard Picker's discovery of a Mass silver forgery punchlinked to your Noe-12. This had never been brought to my attention before and it sounds like a pipedream. Any thoughts?

This statement is entirely new to me and obviously is NOT included in my book.

I can imagine right now you are up to your neck in details with your upcoming auctions sales. As for us, we have had a very enjoyable spring and have had numerous outside projects – when I'm not working on the book. So in October, a belated birthday present will arrive.

Our best regards to you and Evelyn and our sincerest wishes for a Happy Birthday on Saturday.

Most sincerely,
Phil



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

(no subject)

1 message

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
to: [REDACTED]

Wed, May 29, 2013 at 3:18 PM

Dear Phil:

I understand you have not been able to get in touch with me in recent weeks. My telephone was broken and we finally got it fixed.

You asked about the mention in Breen that there was reported to be some kind of a combination between one side of Noe 12 and a side of another Pine Tree.

So far as I know there is no such piece and that it is entirely fiction.

The problem you have is whether to have mentioned this garbage in you new book.

This could be in the footnote because it is in Breen and that no verification or mention of it has ever been located.

I am now reachable through telephone, email, snail mail or otherwise.

My very best to you,

Eric



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Re: (no subject)

1 message

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
To: [REDACTED]

Wed, May 29, 2013 at 9:34 PM

In a message dated 5/29/2013 4:18:39 P.M. Eastern Daylight Time,
[REDACTED] writes:

So far as I know there is no such piece and that it is entirely fiction.

The problem you have is whether to have mentioned this garbage in you new book.

Absolutely no mention was made! I recognized it as garbage, not even worthy of a footnote.

I am so glad to hear from you and that all is well.

Next question: Was your birthday cake large enough for 102 candles? I hope you had a great party.

Best regards,
Phil



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

(no subject)

1 message

to: [REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>

Wed, May 29, 2013 at 4:18 PM

Dear Phil:

I understand you have not been able to get in touch with me in recent weeks. My telephone was broken and we finally got it fixed.

You asked about the mention in Breen that there was reported to be some kind of a combination between one side of Noe 12 and a side of another Pine Tree.

So far as I know there is no such piece and that it is entirely fiction.

The problem you have is whether to have mentioned this garbage in you new book.

This could be in the footnote because it is in Breen and that no verification or mention of it has ever been located.

I am now reachable through telephone, email, snail mail or otherwise.

My very best to you,

Eric



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Hello!

1 message

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
To: [REDACTED]

Fri, Jul 12, 2013 at 12:13 PM

Dear Eric:

Just a quick message to say hello; I hope you are having an enjoyable summer in Martha's Vineyard. And if not in Martha's Vineyard, then in St. Louis. As for us, it has been cooler here in VA than for the past two summers. We've had a lot of showers but not the major rain others have experienced. Our younger daughter from France is currently with us and so we have been on the go with umbrellas in hand.

I suppose you are up to your ears in work with your upcoming auctions. I am enjoying in-depth research regarding the early money of Virginia and am enumerating the substantial differences between here and New England. Basically Virginia was settled in two stages, with two ethnicities divided by the Blue Ridge Mountains: the upper class English Anglicans with their major plantations in the Tidewater area and the Scotch-Irish and Mennonites/Amish here in the Shenandoah Valley, having emigrated down from Pennsylvania in the 1740s. This was a grain-producing region without slaves or tobacco. I find the merchant and plantation ledgers with bookkeeping notions written in VA money of account, tobacco, and sterling to be very instructive. So much business was conducted with these bookkeeping accounts and bills of exchange since money was really scarce. Of course, they were forced into this by England's mercantile hammerlock and the Currency Acts. As you know, they did not resort to paper until the pressures of the French and Indian War. They managed their paper well and avoided Massachusetts' inflation, redeeming the early issues every year, accounting for the great rarity of these notes. Your book is so good on these points! Copper doesn't show up here, just as Thomas Jefferson said. I've been looking for caches but to no avail. You have a good summary of copper coins in your Virginia book but little more has turned up in Williamsburg since then. Both John McCusker and Lou Jordan have been entering into this study as I am gathering more facts and examples together. It is ridiculous for me "to preach to the choir" since for you this is old hat. Needless to say, I am everlastingly grateful to you for guiding me and the rest of the numismatic community along this path.

Anyway – this is my wish that you are doing well. Also, I want you to know that my inquisitive brain is still functioning. The new book is still in Hong Kong with an expected date of delivery in October.

Best regards to you and Evelyn,
Phil



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

everything OK?

2 messages

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
to: [REDACTED]

Fri, Jul 19, 2013 at 8:23 AM

Dear Eric:

You have not yet read my email sent a week ago. Is everything OK?

Best regards,
Phil

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
to: [REDACTED]

Tue, Jul 23, 2013 at 4:59 PM

everything is ok ..heard u got publicity but send by mail please...from eric and linda his daughter...

[Quoted text hidden]



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

mny book

1 message

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
to: [REDACTED]

Wed, Jul 31, 2013 at 2:05 PM

Dear Eric:

I hear via the grapevine that my book is now being bound in Hong Kong. So at least it will have a cover!

I hope all is well with you folks.

Best

Phil



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

everything OK?

2 messages

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]> Fri, Jul 19, 2013 at 7:23 AM
to: [REDACTED]

Dear Eric:

You have not yet read my email sent a week ago. Is everything OK?

Best regards,

Phil

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]> Tue, Jul 23, 2013 at 3:59 PM
to: [REDACTED]

everything is ok ..heard u got publicity but send by mail please...from eric and linda his daughter...

[Quoted text hidden]



Eric Newman <

New book

1 message

to: [REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>

Wed, Aug 21, 2013 at 2:48 PM

Dear Eric:

Attached is the ANS notice of my [our] book in case you have not seen it. I will send you a book just as soon as they arrive.

I hope all is well with you and yours. Are you home or on the Vineyard? Wherever you are, have a nice rest of the summer.

Best
Phil

See download



NEW BOOK.doc
38K

NEW BOOK: FROM CRIME TO PUNISHMENT

This new title from the American Numismatic Society covers another fascinating topic in U.S. colonial history - counterfeit and debased currencies. -Editor

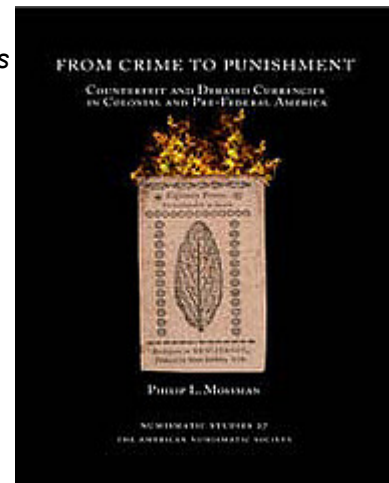
From Crime to Punishment: Counterfeit and Debased Currencies in Colonial and Pre-Federal America (ANS Numismatic Studies 27) by Philip L. Mossman.

Hardcover: 304 pages
ISBN-13: 978-0-89722-327-0
List price: \$145 (plus S&H)
Member price: \$99 (plus S&H)

Ever since coinage was developed in ancient Lydia, an element of society has sought to debase the coin of the realm for personal gain not only by counterfeiting, but also by shaving away precious metal. Currency debasement was not confined to the proletariat since throughout history various monarchs increased their royal revenues, or seigniorage, by reducing the quality of the coins' specie content or its weight standard. The current text follows closely the course of royal English copper coinages whose high potential profit made them an ideal prey for counterfeiters. These forgeries flowed freely into the colonies where they overwhelmed, and eventually collapsed, the small change medium but not before various states sought to correct the evil of this imported copper trash.

Great attention is paid to Great Britain's mercantilistic policies which shaped the character of the currency in the North American colonies where chronic hard money shortages encouraged counterfeit coinages of all stripes whose actual manufacture and circulation is examined in great detail. Colonists further sought to expand their monetary pool by printing bills of credit to meet the exigencies of the French and Indian Wars. This new paper currency likewise became the target for forgery and a battle royal ensued between the colonial treasurers and bands of counterfeiters as they competed to outsmart each other. But as "the weed of crime bears bitter fruit," many counterfeiters were apprehended and punished for their evil deeds.

To pre-order, see: <http://numismatics.org/Store/NS27>





Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Me again.

1 message

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
to: [REDACTED]

Mon, Sep 2, 2013 at 9:50 AM

Dear Eric:

I forgot to add that the error in Chapter Two was of my own making, a late at night addition in order to clarify something. This occurred after everyone, including you, had finished their proofreading.
Mistakes happen!

Best
Phil



Eric Newman <

Good morning

1 message

to: [REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>

Mon, Sep 2, 2013 at 9:31 AM

Dear Eric:

I wanted to tell you how much I enjoyed reading about you this morning in the E-Sylum. I assume you are home from the Vineyard.

The advance copy of my book arrived this week by air. I understand that Andy Meadows will be sending yours from NYC whenever the others arrive by sea.

I was very upset to find a terrible mistake in Chapter Two where I added rather than subtracting two numbers. Already I'm composing an "errata" which I'll mail to you. How these little gremlin sneak in is remarkable.

My best to you and yours,
Best
Phil



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

me again

3 messages

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
to: [REDACTED]

Thu, Sep 12, 2013 at 2:46 PM

Dear Eric:
May I ask you two questions?

[1] I'm currently researching Virginia money of account for a paper and was wondering if you know of any tables of exchange which list Virginia as a separate governmental entity by itself and NOT combined with New England as a LM colony as it was after the War? Leo Shane has a 1786 Bickerstaff table where Virginia appears alone and not using the LM rate.

[2] What is the earliest table of exchange you know of in a broadside or newspaper for any colony? You have sent me several in the past whose earliest date appears to be 1750, and March 1750 at that.

Don't go to any great trouble about this - just if you recall offhand.

I hope all is well with you and yours. My book is slowly winding its way to St. Louis across the wide Pacific!

Best
Phil

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
to: [REDACTED]

Tue, Sep 17, 2013 at 3:17 PM

Dear Phil:

The dedication of your recent book to me was an honor beyond belief. I thank you for the future happiness it will bring me and encourage others to keep the standard in numismatics as you have already done.

In your 9/12/13 email you asked two questions and the answers are as follows:

Question No. 1 -- An enormous collection of American Almanacs is at the American Antiquarian Society. Quantities of those Almanacs contain money exchange rates. If you or some one on your behalf can investigate the content of some of them, I think they will include the information you are seeking about Virginia.

Question No. 2 -- The earliest American Table of Exchange is the item you mention from March 1750 as far as I know.

My best to you and yours,

Eric
[Quoted text hidden]

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>

Tue, Sep 17, 2013 at 5:29 PM

To: [REDACTED]

Dear Eric:

Thank you for your reply. I assumed that 1750 would be the earliest exchange table when Massachusetts was converting to silver.

The dedication of my book to you is the least I could do to acknowledge and thank you for your tremendous contribution to numismatics, especially of the colonial period.

Has your arrived yet?

Best
Phil

[Quoted text hidden]



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

me again

3 messages

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
to: [REDACTED]

Thu, Sep 12, 2013 at 3:46 PM

Dear Eric:

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Don't go to any great trouble about this - just if you recall offhand.

I hope all is well with you and yours. My book is slowly winding its way to St. Louis across the wide Pacific!

Best
Phil

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
to: [REDACTED]

Tue, Sep 17, 2013 at 4:17 PM

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Question No. 2 -- The earliest American Table of Exchange is the item you mention from March 1750 as far as I know.

My best to you and yours,

Eric

[Quoted text hidden]

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>

Tue, Sep 17, 2013 at 6:29 PM

To: [REDACTED]

Dear Eric:

Thank you for your reply. I assumed that 1750 would be the earliest exchange table when Massachusetts was converting to silver.

The dedication of my book to you is the least I could do to acknowledge and thank you for your tremendous contribution to numismatics, especially of the colonial period.

Has your arrived yet?

Best
Phil

[Quoted text hidden]



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Hello

1 message

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
to: [REDACTED]

Tue, Feb 18, 2014 at 10:18 AM

Dear Eric:

I loved your picture from yesterday's E-Sylum. You are looking so very chipper. I'm going to make a copy of it.

I hope your weather has been treating you better. We had 18 inches of snow last Thursday and it is still with us! To think we moved from Maine to a warmer climate! But anyway - my son-in-law and two grandsons who live one street over were here with their snow blower and shovels - so there is some consolation.

Thursday evening I'm giving a presentation to the Augusta County Historical Society on the Money of Colonial Virginia. I'm learning all sorts of new things by delving into the Journals of the House of Burgesses and their early legislative acts compiled by Hening. My plan is for a paper destined for the April 2014 CNL.

Stay well and warm.

My best regards to you and Evelyn.

Phil



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Fwd: Hello

1 message

Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Wed, Feb 19, 2014 at 12:20 PM

To: Print <[REDACTED]>

----- Original message -----
From: [REDACTED]
Date: 02/18/2014 9:18 AM (GMT-06:00)

To: [REDACTED]
Subject: Hello

Dear Eric:

I loved your picture from yesterday's E-Sylum. You are looking so very chipper. I'm going to make a copy of it.

I hope your weather has been treating you better. We had 18 inches of snow last Thursday and it is still with us! To think we moved from Maine to a warmer climate! But anyway - my son-in-law and two grandsons who live one street over were here with their snow blower and shovels - so there is some consolation.

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Phil



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Fwd: Hello

1 message

Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Wed, Feb 19, 2014 at 1:20 PM

To: Print <[REDACTED]>

----- Original message -----
From: [REDACTED]
Date:02/18/2014 9:18 AM (GMT-06:00)

To: [REDACTED]
Subject: Hello

Dear Eric:

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I hope your weather has been treating you better. We had 18 inches of snow last Thursday and it is still with us! To think we moved from Maine to a warmer climate! But anyway - my son-in-law and two grandsons who live one street over were here with their snow blower and shovels - so there is some consolation.

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Stay well and warm.

My best regards to you and Evelyn.

Phil



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Fwd: thank you

1 message

Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Mon, Mar 10, 2014 at 3:32 PM

To: Off <[REDACTED]>

----- Original message -----
From: [REDACTED]
Date:03/05/2014 9:06 AM (GMT-06:00)

To: [REDACTED]
Subject: thank you

Dear Eric:

As you might guess, the numismatic community - especially our colonial group - is all agog about your forthcoming auction which is so beautifully presented. There is so much discussion online as to what everyone likes best.

Yes, your coins are absolutely gorgeous BUT the most wonderful item in the online catalogue is the following:

Proceeds of the sale of all items will be used exclusively for supplementing the Society's museum operations and scholarly numismatic research efforts and for the benefit of other not-for-profit institutions selected by Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society for public purposes.

I am so proud of you for this donation - it makes you stand head and shoulders above all other consignors. It is so obvious that you care. I didn't know anything about your auctions when I wrote the dedication for my book. My comment, "A thoroughly generous man, always willing to share the fascination of Colonial and Early American Numismatics" takes on a even greater significance.

Thank you from all of us.
God bless.

Sincerely
Phil

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Thank you from all of us.
God bless.

Sincerely
Phil



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Fwd: thank you

1 message

Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Mon, Mar 10, 2014 at 4:32 PM

To: Off <[REDACTED]>

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Date: 03/05/2014 9:06 AM (GMT-06:00)

To: [REDACTED]
Subject: thank you

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1/15/2019

Gmail - Fwd: thank you

Thank you from all of us.
God bless.

Sincerely
Phil



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

hello

2 messages

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
to: [REDACTED]

Fri, May 2, 2014 at 12:17 PM

Dear Eric:

How do I get a copy of your Heritage Auction Catalogue? I've never been on their mailing list.

I hope all is well with you and yours.

Best

Phil

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
to: [REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>

Fri, May 2, 2014 at 12:42 PM

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Friday, May 02, 2014 12:17 PM
To: [REDACTED]

[Quoted text hidden]



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

hello

2 messages

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
to: [REDACTED]

Fri, May 2, 2014 at 1:17 PM

Dear Eric:

How do I get a copy of your Heritage Auction Catalogue? I've never been on their mailing list.

I hope all is well with you and yours.

Best

Phil

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
to: [REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>

Fri, May 2, 2014 at 1:42 PM

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Friday, May 02, 2014 12:17 PM
To: [REDACTED]

[Quoted text hidden]



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

thank you

1 message

Sat, May 10, 2014 at 2:17 PM

To: [REDACTED]

Cc: [REDACTED]

Dear Eric:

The catalogues arrived yesterday. Many, many thanks to you and Maureen! Compliments were frequently posted on the C4 website about the quality of your pictures and I can see why! These are the best reproductions I've ever seen, either in auction catalogues or otherwise. But this is what I would expect from the EPNNES and its editorial team. The marbled background is a spectacular touch.

Among other things, the addition of your classic articles makes these catalogues outstanding as numismatic literature. It is an understatement to call them catalogues – they are reference books! Although I've read all your selections, you are continuing to educate other numismatists through the EPNNES, even as you disperse your magnificent collection for future generations to relish. As you so well appreciate, it is their history that makes these relics of the past so special. Your goals and attitudes have certainly rubbed off on me for which I will be everlastingly grateful!

Among your many impressive colonial coins, I found two areas of particular interest. I was unaware that English guineas had ever been regulated; I have only seen Portuguese gold brought up to snuff. In my new *CNL* article on the money of colonial Virginia, soon to be mailed out, I discussed how English guineas passed here *by tale* at 26 local shillings, while all other gold passed by weight, even by George Washington!

Of other special interest to me is the selection of Bermuda hog money. As I mentioned in the introduction to my last book, my mother's family is from old Bermuda stock. I lived there for a time during my early childhood years but unfortunately I never found any hog money. The Bank of Bermuda had quite a colonial coin collection displayed on their mezzanine floor which I would look at and drool. [To this day, there is probably some of my residual saliva on the glass case.] I only remember hog money shillings in their display – so now in my old age I can see the whole series in beautiful Technicolor in Part IV. My aunt and cousin worked for the Bank so I was given all the brochures describing the Bank's collection - but the photos just are mediocre.

I'll have to study Part IV more carefully – I didn't see any of your Stepney pieces you once showed me. I hope this means that they will remain in your museum. Perhaps you recall my *CNL*-108 paper [1998] on the subject.

Again, many thanks.

My kindest regards to you and Evelyn.

Phil

PS: and my thanks to Maureen.



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Fwd: Your Term Paper! A+

1 message

Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Mon, May 19, 2014 at 9:35 AM

To: Print <[REDACTED]>

<div>----- Original message -----</div><div>From: [REDACTED]</div><div>Date:05/19/2014 9:01 AM (GMT-06:00)</div><div>To: [REDACTED]</div><div>Subject: Fwd: Your Term Paper! A+</div><div>
</div>

Hello all:

This is an email I just received from John McCusker concerning my recent paper in the *CNL* on "Money in England's New World: Virginia." John is the leading economic historian of the colonial period. You will recall he wrote a chapter in Newman and Doty's marvelous 1976 *ANS Studies on Money in Early America*. Ever since the mid-80s, John has been a great help to me.

Best

Phil

From: [REDACTED]

To: [REDACTED]

Sent: 5/18/2014 10:00:30 P.M. Eastern Daylight Time

Subj: Your Term Paper! A+

Dear Phil,

I have just received — and read again — your treatise on "Virginia" and continue to be impressed by your good scholarship and good writing.

I am especially impressed by your "In Conclusion" which sums up several important points that need to be understood better by both our historian and or numismatic friends.

Well done, my friend.

Sincerely,

John

John J. McCusker, BA, MA, PhD, FRHistS
Ewing Halsell Distinguished Professor of American History
and Professor of Economics
Trinity University

Department of History
One Trinity Place
San Antonio, TX 78212-7200
Tel.: (210) [REDACTED]
Fax: (210) [REDACTED]
Email: [REDACTED]

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Tel.: (210) [REDACTED]
Fax: (210) [REDACTED]
Email: [REDACTED]



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Fwd: Your Term Paper! A+

1 message

Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Mon, May 19, 2014 at 10:35 AM

To: Print <[REDACTED]>

<div>----- Original message -----</div><div>From: [REDACTED]</div><div>Date:05/19/2014 9:01 AM (GMT-06:00)</div><div>To: [REDACTED]</div><div>Subject: Fwd: Your Term Paper! A+</div><div>
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Tel.: (210) [REDACTED]
Fax: (210) [REDACTED]
Email: [REDACTED]



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Fwd: Your Term Paper! A+

1 message

Mon, May 19, 2014 at 10:01 AM

To: [REDACTED]

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Tel.: (210) [REDACTED]
Fax: (210) [REDACTED]

1/14/2019

Gmail - Fwd: Your Term Paper! A+

Email:

[REDACTED]

1/14/2019

Gmail - Fwd: Essay about From Crime and Punishment...



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Fwd: Essay about From Crime and Punishment...

1 message

To: [REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>

Sat, Jun 14, 2014 at 10:13 AM

Dear Eric:
Here is a review of my book that appeared in the current issue of COIN WEEK.
Best
Phil

From: [REDACTED]
To: [REDACTED]
Sent: 6/14/2014 7:41:52 A.M. Eastern Daylight Time
Subj: Essay about From Crime and Punishment...
<http://www.coinweek.com/featured-news/first-read-from-crime-to-punishment-counterfeit-debased-currencies-colonial-pre-federal-america/>



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Hello Eric

1 message

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
to: [REDACTED]

Thu, Jul 17, 2014 at 2:42 PM

Dear Eric:

You were so busy with your auctions, I didn't want to interrupt your chain of thought with a quick question I've been wanting to ask. Now that the sales are over, unless you planning a paper money sale, I hope your life is back to a more normal speed.

My inquiry concerns the Tory counterfeit Continental Currency printed in 1776 on the HMS *Phoenix* and perhaps on the HMS *Duchess of Gordon*. Do you have any thoughts as to which bills were counterfeited in this scheme? Kenneth Scott, in the 1957 edition of his hardcover book [p. 253], identifies the \$30 note of May 10, 1775, as an issue from the *Phoenix*. I don't find that he mentions that fact in his *New York Historical Society Quarterly* article of July 1958 in which you collaborated. Did I miss something or did he change his mind? Although you illustrate that \$30 bill on p. 464 of your 5th edition and connect it to our friend Henry Dawkins, I don't see where you linked it with the *Phoenix*. Do you have an opinion about this?

Also in the *New York Historical Society Quarterly* article, pp. 235-36, a Hugh Gaine August 2, 1775 New York Water Works counterfeit from the HMS *Duchess of Gordon* is mentioned with your illustrations. But, of course, that was not a Continental Currency note.

Secondly, do you have any thoughts as to the possible source of the counterfeit fractional \$2/3 bill of February 17, 1776, with the Fugio reverse mentioned on p. 65 of your 5th edition? Could this have been a *Phoenix* or *Duchess of Gordon* product?

The reason for this burst of pent-up questions is that I've been helping a C4 colleague with his new book on Abel Buell in which he discusses New York Harbor counterfeits. My friend, Christopher McDowell, is a corporate lawyer from Cincinnati who is an avid Connecticut copper collector. He has not met you although he attended your recent New York auction.

Will this email reach you on Martha's Vineyard or St. Louis? Wherever you may be, I hope it finds that you and Evelyn are doing well and staying cool.

As for us – we are fine at the eastern end of Interstate 64. I've seen only one review of my book and that was quite favorable. I was upset at the number of minor print errors that never would have escaped Les Elam. For me it is impossible to proofread my own material. I have only one other paper in the pipeline but that will have to wait.

With kindest regards,

Phil



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

NLG bash

1 message

Sun, Aug 10, 2014 at 5:28 PM

to: [REDACTED]

Hello all:
Below is a copy of letter from Ute and my reply.
Phil

Dear Phil,

Congratulations on your extraordinary merit award for your book, which I received on your behalf at the NLG bash on Thursday! We submitted your book in the paper money category, as Andy explained below. Roger, Jack and Buell won in the much coveted US Coin book category. Almost all books sent to NLG are in this category, and winning in this section is extremely difficult, as the competition is very tough. Winning anything is a huge achievement, as I know from the many disappointed authors each year!

So many congratulations! You will get your plaque by mail soon.

all best wishes

Ute

Dear Ute:

Thank you so much for the good news! I was unaware that an "extraordinary merit" award category existed, so that makes it a double surprise! I guess that means they liked it but really don't know why! That's so neat that Roger, Jack and Buell are bringing home top honors. Congratulations to them. As Ray Williams commented, theirs will be "the" New Jersey reference book for years to come.

Twenty years ago, my first book, *Money of the American Colonies and Confederation*, was the Best U.S. Coin Book in 1994. My how time flies!

Thanks again,

Best

Phil

In a message dated 8/10/2014 3:58:50 P.M. Eastern Daylight Time, [REDACTED] writes:

|

FYI

1 message

Mon, Nov 10, 2014 at 1:54 PM

TO: [REDACTED]



On Friday, October 31, 2014, at the Whitman Expo, ANS and C4 member Dr. Philip Mossman was at the ANS booth to sign his award-winning book, *From Crime to Punishment: Counterfeit and Debased Currencies in Colonial and Pre-Federal America*. From left: Kenneth L. Edlow, ANS Chairman; Oliver Hoover, ANS Adjunct Curator; and Philip Mossman, ANS Fellow.



Eric Newman <[REDACTED]>

Happy Birthday, Eric!!

1 message

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
to: [REDACTED]

Sat, May 23, 2015 at 1:32 PM

A quick reminder that tomorrow, Sunday, May 24th, is Eric P. Newman's 104th birthday! I hope my card has arrived by now.

For those C4ers who may not know him, Eric is the most extraordinary person I've ever met in our field – so obliging and capable of sharing his unparalleled knowledge, expertise, and personal resources for the advancement of numismatics. I first met him in 1986 when, after the publication of my *CNL 74*, he phoned me to introduce himself and offer his assistance in my fledgling research career. And he certainly did that and has continued to do so over all these years! I'm sure there are many other people and organizations who can repeat the same story!
Happy Birthday Eric!

Phil Mossman

(no subject)

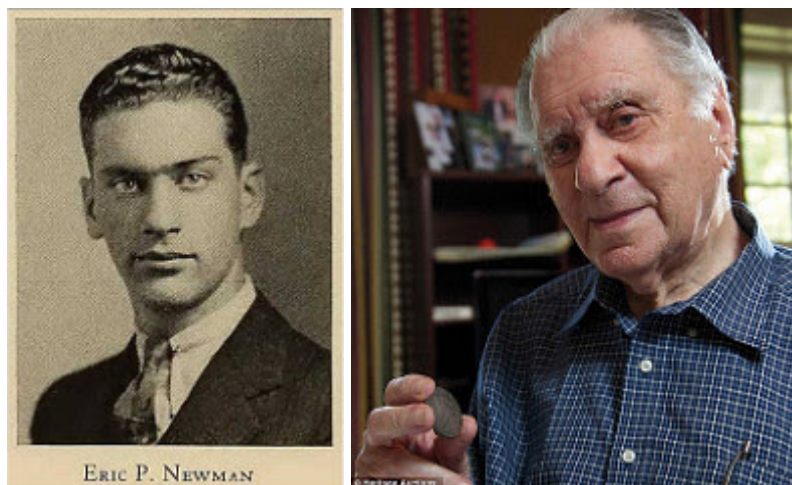
1 message

[REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>
to: [REDACTED] <[REDACTED]>

Mon, May 25, 2015 at 9:19 AM

[Back to top](#)**HAPPY 104TH BIRTHDAY, ERIC NEWMAN!**

Tomorrow is the birthday of America's leading numismatic scholar, Eric P. Newman of St. Louis, MO. He's 104 years young! -Editor



On the Yahoo Colonial Coins group, Phil Mossman writes:

For those C4ers who may not know him, Eric is the most extraordinary person I've ever met in our field – so obliging and capable of sharing his unparalleled knowledge, expertise, and personal resources for the advancement of numismatics. I first met him in 1986 when, after the publication of my CNL 74, he phoned me to introduce himself and offer his assistance in my fledgling research career. And he certainly did that and has continued to do so over all these years! I'm sure there are many other people and organizations who can repeat the same story! Happy Birthday Eric!

Joel Orosz writes:

If the ANS still had a pediment, Eric Newman's name would be the second American scholar to have his name carved into it--and he's still researching and writing! Happy 104th to a numismatist nonpareil!

The American Numismatic Society's former headquarters building had the names of many numismatic scholars carved into the pediment around the roof of the building. The American is Sylvester S. Crosby, author of *The Early Coins of America*. -Editor



Eric's son Andy Newman writes:

It's on Memorial Day this year so he's enthusiastic about our going to a big Memorial Day buffet at a club here. Mucho cake and ice cream.

I can't think of better words than those I used last year on Eric's 103rd: Eric is the most gracious and genuine person I've ever met in numismatics, or anywhere else, for that matter. His interest is keen, his knowledge is deep, and his passion is evident to all. Of all the numismatists I've known, I'm proudest to have made Eric's acquaintance - he's a National Treasure. Happy Birthday, Eric! - Editor

To read the earlier E-Sylum article, see:

HAPPY BIRTHDAY, ERIC NEWMAN! (www.coinbooks.org/esylum_v17n22a02.html)